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REICH FISCAL PLAN PUSHED BY DECREE

Democratic Rule Waived by Bruening in Promulgating New Measure

STEP TAKEN ON EVE OF REICHSTAG SESSION

Hasty Rationalizing of Industry Held Partly to Blame for Finance Crisis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—By introducing its great financial program for salvaging the Reich's finances by special emergency decree, independently of Parliament, the Government has laid another foundation stone for the recovery of German finances, industry and export.

The calm determination displayed by the Government has been remarkable. When the public was highly excited over the growth of Fascism and wild rumors filled the air after the Reichstag elections, the Chancellor continued to work quietly on his financial program. He summoned the Federal Council, representing the federal states, and forced it to pass something like 30 bills contained in the program within a fortnight, although several of them were directed against the interests of the federal states.

Then seeing rocks ahead in a protracted Reichstag debate, when that body should meet Dec. 3, he asked President von Hindenburg to promulgate the Cabinet's program with the aid of Article 48 of the Constitution, reserved for emergency cases.

Dictatorship Possible

Yet this obvious violation of the parliamentary system meets with scarcely any objection in circles supporting the parliamentary regime here. In view of the strength of Fascism and the wish of several of the small groups in the Government to join hands with them, conditions are such that if the Government fails the chances are that either the Fascists will be taken into the Government or that the Reichstag will be dissolved and a dictatorship established.

Democracy is at stake in Germany this winter. The only party genuinely in favor of parliamentarism and democracy is the Social Democrats, the strongest party.

The Social Democrats are in a quandary. If they refuse to overthrow the Government which is violating the parliamentary regime, and if they refrain from defeating its financial program, which is said to spare Capital and burden the masses, they risk losing countless voters to the Communists, or even a split in the party. If they desert the Government, they risk the establishment of a dictatorship. Leaders of the party appear to have decided that maintenance of the democracy will benefit Labor in the

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Joint Water Board Studies Problems on Mexican Border

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The first series of meetings of an international water commission, which seeks to adjust mutual water problems of the United States and Mexico, has just been completed at the international border after a survey of the problems in their physical aspects.

In this portion of the Pacific Southwest the commission deals with problems arising from the use of the Tia Juana and the Colorado Rivers, the former being needed as a source for the domestic water supply of San Diego and Mexican towns across the border. A tentative location for a dam to control its flow is located on the international boundary and it is expected that the project can be a joint enterprise.

International aspects of the Colorado River include an agreement on the amount of water to be used below the border and provisions for flood control channels to protect irrigated lands on both sides of the international line. The nature of the terrain makes completion of this work necessary, since a flooding of one area would soon result in the flooding of both.

Members of the commission appointed by President Ortiz Rubio of Mexico are: J. Vasques Schiffiano, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs; Furtunato Dozal, Mexican engineer; Amando Santa Cruz, consulting engineer in the Department of Foreign Affairs; Ignacio Lopez Bancalaria, engineer, and Gustavo Zerrano engineer. A. Mena of the Mexican Embassy at Washington, is legal adviser to the group.

The American commissioners are: L. M. Lawson, former superintendent of the Yuma project; D. J. Hill, Los Angeles, consulting engineer, and J. M. Ainsworth, consulting engineer of the American Boundary Commission. They were appointed by the State Department.

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Robber Crab Cracks Coconut in Its Claws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

SPECIMENS of that extraordinary crustacean, the robber crab discovered in Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, have been displayed at the exhibition of the Naturalists' Club here. So large is this creature and so powerful its immense claws that it thinks nothing of breaking hard coconut shells in its vicelike grip and then proceeding to devour the contents.

Another interesting exhibit is a number of eggs of the Rottnest Island snipe, for which naturalists have been searching in vain for 100 years.

Dry Head Puts Referendum Up to Wets' Replies

Dr. Wilson Would Test Their Good Faith by Four Questions

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a minimum requirement for dry consideration of proposals for a nation-wide referendum on prohibition, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, has laid down four fundamentals designed to test the good faith of the wets who urge the referendum.

Wets must give adequate guarantees that if they lose the ballot they and their followers will refrain from further agitation, or patronage of bootleg liquor that has put them into virtual alliance with gangsters and racketeers, Dr. Wilson asserted. Further, he demanded that the referendum must be on a clear-cut issue between prohibition and some specific alternative propounded by common consent of the wets so voters can know what they will have in case prohibition is defeated. Hitherto wets have been unable to agree on any common alternative, he said.

While Dr. Wilson was challenging the wets' good faith and ability to reach internal agreement, leaders of other prominent dry organizations unmistakably indicated that they would not favor a national referendum under any guise, whether by means of a proposed new constitutional amendment taking repeal or any other means. Certain dry leaders reported to have favored support of the wets in bringing about a national referendum by means of a constitutional amendment on the matter are booked to receive scant support from the major dry organizations in the issue, it is indicated.

Drys to Convene

Plans are being pressed for the annual session of delegates from some 32 organizations in the capital next week at which this question along with others vital to the common policy of enforcement will be discussed. The conference will include the National Temperance Council, and the Conference of Associations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. The meetings will run from Dec. 8 to Dec. 10.

Dr. Wilson's statement was held to be particularly significant inasmuch as his name was mentioned in the original statement from A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. Mr. Andrew said he would introduce a joint resolution for a national referendum by states on prohibition through the agency of a new constitutional amendment. He asserted that Dr. Wilson favored such a referendum.

Dr. Wilson's statement throws strong doubt on such support from this important dry quarter. His four conditions, propounded in the form of a series of queries to wet leaders indicate, on the contrary, that he has used this method of showing the impossibility of the modification forces either uniting on a common alternative to prohibition, or committing their fellows to support and obey the

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DAVIS IS SEATED BY SENATE OVER NYE OPPOSITION

Motion to Deny Oath Lost, 58 to 27—Inquiry Into Campaign Fund Goes On

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 58 to 27 the Senate on Dec. 2 approved the seating of James J. Davis (R.), of Pennsylvania, in the face of a resolution by Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the special Senate campaign fund investigating committee that the Senate defer action until all available information on campaign expenditures in the recent Pennsylvania election had been collected by the committee.

Mr. Nye pointed out that complete information would be available not later than Dec. 4.

However, David A. Reed (R.), Senior Senator from Pennsylvania, asked that Mr. Davis be accorded his rights as Senator-elect of that state. The Senate then voted down Mr. Nye's resolution.

Mr. Nye had previously intimated that if this action was taken, the investigating committee would continue its activities, and, when completed, would lay before the Senate the full report, after which further action would depend upon the will of that body.

The situation therefore stands that Mr. Davis is now seated as the junior Senator from Pennsylvania. It will require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to reverse this action. It is considered unlikely that this vote can be secured after the Nye committee's report.

The action of the Senate marked a climax to several days of extreme uncertainty regarding the Pennsylvania seat. Two elections interspersed by one gubernatorial appointment had apparently failed to fill it.

William S. Vare, Philadelphia Republican political chief, was elected to the Senate in 1926, but the Senate twice refused to seat him. Then Joseph R. Grundy, veteran lobbyist, was appointed by Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania. Mr. Grundy was defeated by James J. Davis, former Secretary of Labor, in the recent election, and now Mr. Davis himself is under challenge. Mr. Vare was charged with excessive expenditures, fraud and corruption. Mr. Grundy

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Turkish Minister's Bulgarian Visit Revives Bloc Issue

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—The Bulgarian visit of Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, which began Dec. 2, immediately after he had been to Rome, has revived rumors that a bloc of the nations defeated during the World War, which Benito Mussolini was recently said to be organizing, would shortly become a fact.

The Government, however, declares Dr. Tewfik's presence is not intended as a manifestation against anybody. It is merely an occasion for strengthening the friendship which already exists between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government affirms it would be glad to develop similar cordial relations with all its neighbors.

But despite this official declaration it is undeniable that a feeling is growing among the Bulgarian people that they are winning allies and advocates for the cause they chiefly have at heart, namely, revision of the peace treaties and the defense, even the "liberation," of the Macedonian minority in south Serbia. Latterly, Bulgaria has adopted a more active diplomatic policy with this end in view and has shown a definite tendency to align itself with other European powers advocating treaty revision, chief of which at the moment is Italy.

According to recent reports Signor Mussolini seeks to put himself at the head of a group of powers including Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Soviet Russia and Germany, in order to bring pressure on the Little Entente, Poland and France to give up some of the territory won in the World War, but the realization of such an ambitious program, if he really has it, would not be easy.

Device to Eliminate Monoxide Gas Promises More Airplane Efficiency

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A new device, which, it is held, will increase the efficiency of airplanes by one-third, will make it possible virtually to eliminate the fumes of carbon monoxide from city streets and save the nation more than $1,000,000,000 annually by conserving fuel in gasoline motors, will be tested Dec. 4 by Capt. Frank M. Hawks, when he flies to Memphis, Tenn., to set a new speed record on his return.

The device was announced on Dec. 2 by its inventor, Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer and personal representative of Thomas A. Edison from 1909 to 1918. Dr. Hutchison has invented many instruments to facilitate hearing among the deaf and a great range of other electromechanical appliances. He explained his new instrument to Captain Hawks a few days ago, and the airplane speed-record holder will give it the first public demonstration.

The new device makes use of the catalytic action which takes place when platinum is exposed to unburned fuel gases, a phenomenon which Dr. Hutchison demonstrated with an ordinary lighter which ignited gases arising from a wick saturated with alcohol when its platinum wire became heated through catalysis.

In the new device two platinum wires are exposed to the exhaust from the airplane or automobile motor. As they are heated by the action of the exhaust gases, they become resistent to an electric current passing through them, and the current is shunted into other wires in the circuit. The variation is registered on a milliammeter, which records the slightest variations, so that the amount of carbon monoxide in the exhaust can be measured with accuracy. This makes it possible to adjust the fuel mixture to a point at which the carbon monoxide in the exhaust is reduced to a very small percentage.

This means that almost perfect combustion can be obtained with practically no waste of fuel, so that an airplane can carry about a third less fuel over a given distance than is necessary when carburetion is adjusted by guess without the guidance of instrumentation. This, in turn, means that a greater pay load can be carried, or that the cruising radius can be increased proportionately.

Dr. Hutchison also believes that it will lead ultimately to the virtual elimination of carbon monoxide gases from city streets.

Utilities Boards of States Find Powers Hampered by Holding Company Problem

Foreign Management and Control of Purely Local Operating Units Make It Difficult to Get at Facts —Legal Network Is Intricate

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 7

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, The Christian Science Monitor is undertaking, in a series of 12 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."

By E. W. MOREHOUSE

Institute for Economic Research, Northwestern University

CHICAGO—The chain-store system has spread beyond the grocery business; it now predominates in the electric light and power, gas, telephone, and to a lesser extent the electric railway and privately owned water utilities.

In these industries we call it "holding company organization," though the main idea is the same.

This relatively recent development in utility industries has raised an important public problem: Can small-scale state utility commissions cope with large-scale holding company systems? In one form or another this question figures in the recent political contests in several states.

While the average citizen has gradually come to realize that our so-called "local utilities" have grown up to "big business," he is only dimly aware of what this means to the state commissions. Now that the owners of all or a controlling portion of the voting stock have incorporated themselves as a holding company, and this company in turn has established a host of satellite corporations to perform various management functions, commissions have not one, but many corporations ultimately involved in each case.

To match this concentration of control in the hands of a few at the top, this "corporationizing" of these in-

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NATIONS REJECT POISONOUS GAS AS WAR WEAPON

Geneva Opinion Divided on Employment of Nonfatal Chemical Methods

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The draft disarmament convention which the Preparatory Disarmament Commission has been hammering out for the last month, and intermittently for five years, is now nearly completed. Most of the points in the second reading of the treaty have been decided and little except the drafting by legal experts remains to be done.

On Dec. 2 the commission adopted the section prohibiting the use of poisonous gases, analogous liquids, substances or processes, and undertaking unreservedly to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods in warfare.

In the debate upon chemical arms the Italian Government asked the views of members of the commission to determine whether the agreement should include tear gas, smoke and other nonfatal chemical methods in the prohibition.

The French delegation, members of the Petite Entente, and most of the other powers indicated they believe these so-called humane methods of chemical warfare should be prohibited.

American View Stated

The American delegation, however, insisted that nations should have the right to use in war time smokes which they utilize already against their own subjects in peace time. Hugh S. Gibson contended that these chemical arms might be more humane than other weapons. For instance, tear gas might enable the extensive capture of prisoners, whereas bombing, hand-grenading, etc., involved great casualties.

Mr. Gibson advanced this defense of so-called peace-time chemicals only provisionally as an example of the complexity of the task involved in drafting detailed rules regarding chemical warfare.

He urged delegates to obtain the fullest technical information on the subject of chemical warfare before the disarmament conference meets. In certain circles at Geneva American defense of chemical arms is seriously deplored. It is pointed out that if divisions of chemical warfare are permitted to continue in the war departments of nations of the world, under the guise of pursuing only humane chemical methods, then the door is open wide to all forms of abuse in case of war.

It is alleged that the American War Department's division of chemical warfare is the strongest in the world and that this accounts for the delegation's reluctance to renounce all forms of chemical warfare.

The commission approved sections of the convention limiting air arm-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Snow or Sunshine *Spells* Winter Recreation

The thrill of tobogganing, skating, and skiing in the North and the warm-weather sports of the South will be pictured and storied in a series of eight articles on

"WINTER RECREATION"

to be published in The Christian Science Monitor.

These articles will appear on Wednesdays beginning

Tomorrow

TWO NEW ITEMS ADDED TO BOSTON RATE COMPLAINT

Free Storage and Demurrage Exemption for Port of New York Charged

Free storage-in-transit and exemption from demurrage on freight, in addition to the original complaint against the lighterage costs at the Port of New York, was included in an amendment accepted Dec. 2 by the Interstate Commerce Commission examiners at the rail differential hearings, which are being held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston.

The amendment, made by the City of Boston and the Boston Port Authority, broadened the scope of the appeal of Boston for relief from present rail rate conditions.

Over the protest of New York interests, the amendment points out that "through denial of similar free privileges in transit on similar freight, transported by the defendants to and from the Port of Boston, the defendants give undue preference and advantage to the Port of New York district and to freight traffic and shippers there, and subjects the complainants and other traffic and competing shippers to undue prejudice and disadvantage in violation of Section 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act."

Held Vitally Important

Gerrit Fort, Boston railroad and traffic expert, testified that it was vitally important that New England railroads secure increased rate tonnage and the best chances they have to do so are through increased export and import traffic. He said Boston cannot hope for a substantial increase of export freight until it secures lower rates than New York.

"Boston is a more convenient and more economical port at which to transship cargo," he said.

Under cross-examination by Wilbur La Roe, now representing the New York Port Authority, Mr. Fort said that the change in ocean freight rates established by the shipping board several years ago, whereby ocean rates were the same to all Atlantic ports, placed Boston in the most disadvantageous position it ever occupied.

Mr. Fort explained that ocean rates had previously been lower between Boston and Liverpool than from Liverpool to Baltimore and Philadelphia. This differential on ocean rates about equalize the long distance haul costs between Chicago and Liverpool via all those Atlantic ports. Although Boston provides the shortest distance, the present rate structures attract the traffic to the more circuitous routes south of New England, he said.

Expeditious Service

Walter W. McCoubrey, Boston steamship and traffic man, testified at length as to steamship services in Boston. He outlined the expeditious services available at Boston for quick dispatch of freight, owing to direct transfer from boats to railroad, and said that fully 95 per cent of all cargo landed in Boston is loaded direct to cars or trucks right at the dock.

This economical handling, said Mr. McCoubrey, is the greatest asset of the Port of Boston, eliminating excessive rehandling and breakage, such as occurs at many ports.

Hugo Oberg, nationally known rate expert, testified and submitted exhibits of rates alleging to show that Boston is being treated unfairly by the railroads in contrast to certain rates favoring New York. He gave several illustrations and comparisons, one of which showed that furniture shipped from Gardner, Mass., to New York, a distance of 196 miles, costs 72½ cents a unit against 78 cents to $1.56 per unit for shipment to Boston, which is only 65 miles from Gardner.

Mr. Oberg also submitted a tabulation showing certain charges from points in Maine to New York and Boston, for which equal charges were made by railroads despite the shorter haul to Boston. He said that cotton goods shipped from Auburn, Me., to New York, a distance of 413 miles, costs 41 cents, while the same rate is charged to Boston, which is only 144 miles.

JOBLESS RELIEF PLANS VIE FOR ACTION IN HOUSE

New England Prepares for Move to Bring Back Normal Times

Bills providing unemployment relief are seeking places on the congressional calendar, leading a continued nation-wide effort to meet the labor problem. Two of the proposals urge doubled appropriations for road building and appointment of a governmental industrial commission to stabilize employment.

New England states are mobilizing all sources of activity for a charge against depression, Boston reporting improved conditions and extensive relief measures. The American Construction Council at Chicago points out that the time is advantageous for repairing and modernizing slum districts, with costs low and labor plentiful.

Philadelphia and Buffalo report coördination of various relief activities and a survey of the idle, respectively, while numerous other communities advise of varied measures to provide work and help to the needy.

The necessity of federal aid in efficient conduct of job-finding agencies is cited by Dr. Molly Ray Carroll of the University of Chicago.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Unemployment relief measures began to vie for places on the congressional calendar as soon as Congress convened Dec. 1.

A doubled appropriation for road building was proposed in the House by Edward E. Browne (R.), Representative from Wisconsin. The bill would make $250,000,000 of federal money available and thus relieve state governments from heavy burdens in road-building programs. The present appropriation is $125,000,000. The Federal Government would contribute at least 80 per cent toward all roads for which the sum is used; a state in no case would contribute over 20 per cent.

Fifty per cent of the appropriation, under the bill's provisions, would be used on trunk roads in the federal highway system and the balance on rural mail roads.

A plan proposed by the Fraternal Order of Eagles to stabilize industry and employment, backed by the solid membership of that order, was introduced in the House of Representatives when the session opened, by Louis Ludlow (D.), Representative from Indiana. The bill would set up a commission of five members, to be appointed by the President as a permanent governmental agency in dealing exclusively with the problem of maintaining the best conditions in

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Soviets Discipline 'Red' Officials On Disloyalty Charge

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Communist Party Central and Control Committees adopted disciplinary action against the latest group of malcontents inside the Communist ranks, expelling the former Russian Premier, S. Sirtsoff, Georgian Party official, Mr. Lominadze from the Central Committee and another leader, Mr. Shatzkin, from the Control Committee.

The charges against the excluded persons were that they carried out conspiracy anti-party work while outwardly professing loyalty and adopting a platform closely corresponding to the views of the Right Opposition. Mr. Sirtsoff was specifically accused of characterizing the successes of the reconstruction as self-deception, while Mr. Lominadze said "a feudal attitude toward workers and peasants reigns in the Soviet Administration of the trans-Caucasus."

Simultaneously with this action against the latest dissident group there has been a notable relaxation of pressure against the old leaders of the Right Opposition. A. I. Rykoff, Nikolai Bukharin and Mikhail Tomsky. A month ago there was a tremendous outcry against them in the press, but more recently Mr. Bukharin's statement recognizing some of his mistakes and containing condemnations of Mr. Sirtsoff and Mr. Lominadze was accepted by the Central Committee as basically satisfactory.

It is quite possible that the Sirtsoff and Lominadze group, since it was newer and its offense seemed more heinous, served to a certain extent as a lightning conductor diverting the shafts of the higher party wrath from Mr. Rykoff, Mr. Bukharin and Mr. Tomsky, since it might have been inconvenient to discipline so many well-known figures simultaneously.

Oil Cartel Canceled in Rumanian Field

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Rumania

THE cartel formed only last summer to control the output of the Rumanian petroleum industry came to an end Dec. 2 as the result of the refusal of one of the big international companies, Steaua Romana, to accept a reduction in quota.

Daily output immediately jumped from 1400 to 3100 cars with falling prices. Smaller companies face the prospect of bankruptcy unless the cartel is reëstablished.

Coalition Idea Is Advanced in Great Britain

Conditions Compared to 1916-18 Period—Party Warfare Deprecated

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An influentially supported movement is afoot for reverting to the emergency war system of a national coalition government, in order to deal more effectively than is possible under the existing party rule with the present industrial and financial situation which is widely regarded as comparable to that of 1916 to 1918.

The Labor Government is shown by the results of the Renfrew, Shipley and West Fulham by-elections to be losing its hold upon the constituencies. Its explanation of its failure, "we can't do better because we are a minority government" provokes the retort from its erstwhile followers, "then why not resign?" Yet for Ramsay MacDonald to call a general election with the situation as it now is, would mean the advent of Conservatives bent upon sweeping away free trade, to which the Liberals who are now keeping Labor in office are wedded.

The Liberals, nevertheless, are divided. Sir John Simon, one of this party's most influential spokesmen, has already declared that he will no longer be a party to David Lloyd George's policy in this respect.

Lloyd George Less Certain

Even Mr. Lloyd George is understood to be less convinced than he was of the line he should take. Search for an alternative has begun. The younger and more progessive members of all three political parties have been getting together and have found there is much in their respective policies on which they can agree. The main point on which they are unanimous is that unemployment and industrial reconstruction must be handled much more vigorously than hitherto has been the case.

Maj.-Gen. John Bernard Seely, chairman of the National Savings Committee and ex-Liberal Cabinet Minister who is no longer in party politics, puts the case for a national government strongly in a statement published here Dec. 2.

"As chairman of the National Savings Committee," General Seely says, "I have met during the last 4½ years, and especially during the last three months, not hundreds but thousands of men and women of every class and shade of opinion, members of Parliament, mayors, trade union leaders, school-teachers.

All-Party Government

"I have found almost complete agreement, not only that an all-party government is essential if we are to cure our troubles, but that party divisions are now so blurred that an agreement on main lines of policy would not be difficult. They all say that if the right man were to appeal to the people of Great Britain to abandon party strife, and come together and pull together, until this emergency is over, he would receive overwhelming support from the whole mass of the people."

The Times partially indorses this appeal. The Observer, edited by James L. Garvin, has long been advocating a similar scheme. "What the nation needs," he says, "is a truce to ordinary party strife for two or three years. What we all want, to heave the country clean out of the ruts and set its wheels running again on firm ground, is a national government, commanding the support of an aroused majority of public opinion, a government powerful enough to grapple thoroughly with the chief constructive tasks which concern us all. Restore the strength of the common foundations. When that is done, let party quarrels, if you like, be resumed."

HOOVER ASKS $150,000,000 RELIEF FUND

Tells Congress Nation Is to Lead the World in Prosperity March

MESSAGE REVIEWS PROGRESS ATTAINED

Action on Insurgent Bills Is Favored—Opposes Repeal of Antitrust Laws

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a restrained but optimistic tone, President Hoover, reporting on the nation's affairs in his annual message to Congress, transmitted on Dec. 2, affirmed the unimpaired and fundamental soundness of the country's economic structure and expressed firm confidence in an early resumption of its "march of prosperity."

"There are many factors," he advised, "which give encouragement for the future.

"We should remember that these occasions have been met many times before, that they are but temporary, that our country is today stronger and richer in resources, in equipment, in skill than ever in its history. We are in an extraordinary degree self-sustaining, we will overcome world influences and will lead the march of prosperity as we have always done heretofore."

As an immediate measure of accelerating the revival of employment and industrial activity the President called upon Congress for an appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 to be available to the federal departments for enlarged construction programs.

Subject to His Approval

For the sound and economical distribution of this great sum the President asked that it be put at the disposal of a committee of the Cabinet and subject to his own approval.

In other directions the President also cited brighter-than-had-been-expected prospects. Agriculture, he pointed out, while sustaining severe price losses in wheat and cotton, on the whole is still better off than the average wholesale prices of other primary goods such as nonferrous metals. Whereas they have fallen to 76 per cent of 1926 prices, the President declared, the prices of all agricultural products are about 84 per cent of those of 1926.

And so, too, as regards a deficit. A decrease of revenue by an estimated $430,000,000 plus an increase in expenditures due to emergency construction activities by $225,000,000 raised the likelihood the President explained, of a $655,000,000 hiatus between income and outlay. But through various economies, interest payments, foreign debts, repayments to the farm board and other emergency items this enormous sum will be cut to an estimated deficit of $180,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Only a few specific legislative recommendations are made by the President in his communication, which is brief and concise for a congressional message. The President confines himself to outlining broad general situations, leaving the detailed ways and means apparently to the legislators.

Legislative Program

He does, however, pointedly advise a conciliatory policy as regards the demands for legislative action at this session made by the insurgents. Of the four measures which they insist should be disposed of, Muscle Shoals, abolition of the "lame duck" Congress, the Wagner unemployment bills and anti-injunction proposals, the President directly refers to the first and permits assumption of inclusion of the others in his concluding phrase "and other subjects."

A ready response by congressional Republican leaders to this policy would be certain to go a long way toward eliminating the likelihood of a special session, which has been threatened by the insurgents unless their legislative demands are met.

As for a number of other important problems, which the brevity of the short session does not permit being acted upon, the President proposes joint congressional-departmental committees to consider them with a view to preparation for subsequent action.

Among these he names the following: Electrical power, railroad consolidation, antitrust laws, whose repeal he unequivocally opposes, capital-gains tax, immigration, whose further limitation through a more selective basis he favors, deportation of alien criminals, doing away with post office leasing, and finally, preparation for the consideration of measures for the future elimination of economic depression, after the current depression has passed and its problems can be studied in retrospect.

In foreign affairs the President advises that in a special message he will send to the Senate the protocols covering the statutes of the World Court which have been revised to accord with the sense of previous Senate reservations.

Trade Decline Traced to Heavy Oversupplies of Basic Commodities

The President's message in full is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to comply with the requirement of the Constitution that I should lay before the Congress information as to the state of the Union, and recommend consider-

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Mexican Women Rule Island in Pacific; Handicrafts Resemble Those of Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Tiny, almost unknown, and practically undeveloped, a Mexican possession in the Pacific Ocean presents a racial problem that challenges investigation. It is Shark's Island, or "Isla del Tiburon."

Shark's Island is inhabited by the Seris, Indians who closely resemble in their customs the natives of Ethiopia.

According to travelers who have sojourned in the island, in order to study the characteristics of the tribe, Seris and Ethiopians manufacture baskets by the same process and paint on them identical pictures.

It might be easy to explain such striking similarities if physical features were equal in both. But they are not. Therefore, it would be illogical to assume, unless data is found to prove the contrary, that the population of Shark's Island migrated there, in a prehistorical age, from the remote lands of Ethiopia.

The Seris tribe, in fact, is composed of three different racial groups. The first is distinctly Asiatic. The second resembles the North American Indian. The third has not yet been indexed by a Government Commission which recently visited the island to render a report on the Seris.

The islanders differ from other Indian tribes in Mexico in the fact that they refuse to marry with members of other races. Such alliances, indeed, are considered violations of an unwritten native law.

Another curious feature of this tribe is presented by its amazonian trend. Women, in Shark's Island, are the masters and men the women's servants.

OLD FURNITURE LEADS IN BOSTON ANTIQUES SHOW

Second Annual Exhibit Is Drawing Displays From Many Collectors

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

The many interests of collectors of Americana are well represented at the Second Annual Antiques Exposition which opened at the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on the evening of Dec. 1.

New England furniture types dominate, as might be expected, for most of the exhibitors are from these states. Still, there are conspicuous exceptions, as the display of silver and Sheffield plate from London.

An unusual group of two pairs of early Sheffield candlesticks is here, 15 inches high, in the form of Corinthian columns. These were made about 1770, rather early for such plated table ware, though the process was in use about 25 years earlier.

An exotic and engaging section shows antique pottery, fabrics and illuminated manuscripts from Persia. Jars partly of the eighteenth century are heavily glazed, those in the blue we know as Persian being the most striking. Others are decorated in polychrome on a ground once white but now yellowed by the oil that they have held for so many years.

Of extreme rarity and interest are the once broken but now repaired dishes dating from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries, rich in the shimmering gold and pale green patina that long burial produces.

In addition to the showing of a portion of the silhouettes the public saw here last year, there is a large selection of portraits in wax. A contemporary likeness of Voltaire and several others of the same period in France reveal this art in both colored and wax-white.

From "down Cape Cod way" have come dealers who bring the quaint and appealing domestic usables that seem to carry with them the region's character. Most of these are in-the-rough, as the trade words it, and so much the better as seeming suitably frank and unaffected. Crude as it is, some of this old maple and pine commands amounts that would buy excellent things in mahogany and satinwood.

There is plenty of fine cabinet work to be seen, both American and English, and in periods from Queen Anne to late Sheraton. Pewter from Europe bulks large in one booth, with imported old glass and china. French furniture is the exclusive concern of other exhibitors, who include both the provincial and the patrician forms, and with them the correct accessories of draperies, rugs and objects of ornament.

Together these sections of the ballroom of the Statler well reveal the main fields in which most collectors seek, all set forth in admirable taste by leaders in their chosen lines. The exhibition continues through Dec. 5.

SCHOOLBOYS TO SEE HARVARD HOUSE PLAN

More than 150 schoolboys and masters are expected to attend open house at the Phillips Brooks House on Feb. 6. They represent the leading preparatory schools in the United States and are coming to Harvard to acquaint themselves with the house plan, the tutorial system, and the college system in general.

The visitors will conduct general discussions at the meeting as well as question present Harvardites on various phases of undergraduate life. The masters will meet separately in order to discuss special pre-college problems and will be addressed by Dean Luther Weigle of the Yale Divinity School and R. E. Harris of the Union Theological Seminary.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Oil Overproduction Solution Is Nearer

REPORTS from two industries that for some time have been confronted with serious problems show that progress toward the solution of these problems has been made in the last few months.

The Department of Commerce has just announced the fifth consecutive monthly reduction in crude oil output. Overproduction of oil, therefore, appears to be a dimishing factor in the oil industry.

A drastic reduction of inventories of automobile companies also has just been announced by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Bankers believe the cut in inventories has laid the foundation for a good seasonal upturn in production for the early weeks of the new year.

ACADEMY SYSTEM CALLED TOO BROAD

A field of study so broad that it presents the disadvantages of attempting to attend both Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology simultaneously is the principal fault of the educational system of the United States Naval Academy, according to Rear Admiral William S. Sims.

Speaking on "The Education of the Navy's Personnel" at Rogers Hall, Boston, under the auspices of Lowell Institute, Admiral Sims declared on Dec. 1 that some adjustment was advisable. He praised the Annapolis institution very highly for its work in preparing the "middies" for commissions, but said that under present conditions an entering student should be well grounded in general college subjects and ready to devote himself entirely to technical ones.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Fair, auspices Animal Rescue League, until 10.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Supper conference on "Russia, 1930," as seen through the eyes of Dr. George L. Paine, "As a Minister Saw It"; Henry Gideon, "As an Artist Saw It"; Amy Woods, "As a Pacifist Saw It"; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Harvard University: Meeting, Geological Club, "Llallagua Tin Deposit of Bolivia," by F. S. Turneaure; Rotch Building, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Informal musicale, Dorothy Richardson, contralto; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, club choir, direction of Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 6.

Watertown: First Baptist Church bazaar, all day.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30.

Banquet, senior class, Boston University P. A. L., Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Tufts College Women's Club: Address, "Some Puzzles of a College President," by Dr. Paul D. Moody, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Somerville: Dramatic presentation, "The Girl With the Green Eyes," by Old Powder House Club, clubhouse, 8.

Boston Society of Architects: Meeting for discussion of city planning board's thoroughfare plan, 16 Somerset Street, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Maxim Karolik, tenor.
Jordan Hall—Isabel French, soprano.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Wilbur—Ruth Draper.
Boston Opera House—Freiburg Passion Play.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

Hotel Statler: Antiques Exposition, ballroom, all day. Opening meeting, in conference, Daughters of the American Revolution; address by Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati, president general; meeting to be followed by entertainment, "Spinners of Thread and Wool," presented by Mystic-Side Chapter, Malden. Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston; speaker, John Chandler, president, Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, on "An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away"; Salle Moderne, 12:15. Luncheon and bridge, women of the Rotary Club, Parlors A and B. Luncheon, Lions Club, D.

Christmas sale, benefit Boston Children's Friend Society; garage rear of Mrs. Harold G. Cutler's home, 324 Beacon Street, 2 to 6.

Boston Children's Friend Society: Third in series of morning lectures on "Your Home"; "Grouping and Placing of Furniture," by Lucy D. Taylor of New York; Algonquin Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Book Fair, auspices New England Woman's Press Association, business home of Macmillan Company, 240 Newbury Street, 1 to 6.

Women's City Club of Boston: Bridge course, clubhouse, 10:15.

Waban Woman's Club: Bazaar, "The Family Affair," Union Church, 10 to 10.

Meeting, State Federation, executive board, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, all day.

Social Science Club, Newton: Meeting, speakers, Miriam Drury and Mrs. C. B. Gleason, on "The Newer Books," 10.

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Meeting, musical entertainment to follow business meeting; Hotel Beaconsfield, 2:30.

Harvard University: Lectures by Prof. Etienne Gilson, Emerson D, 4.

New England Historic and Genealogical Society: Illustrated lecture, Historic Bermuda—an Ocean Playground," by Marguerite Rand; 9 Ashburton Place, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 31. Eighteenth Century French Designs. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Mexican craftwork and paintings. Through Dec. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Dec. 15. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Jonas Lie. Through Dec. 5. Etchings of child life by various artists.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 3. Etchings and dirpoints by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 13. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through Dec. 9.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13.

Lamson & Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—"Legacy" prints by Bertrand H. Wentworth. Through Dec. 6.

Scherves Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with rising temperature; moderate westerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 12.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; not quite so cold in extreme western Massachusetts; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; fresh west winds.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; followed by snow or rain in the interior in the afternoon or at night; fresh northwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec. 2	Max. Dec. 1		8 a.m. Dec. 2	Max. Dec. 1
Albany	8	46	Memphis	28	54
Atlantic City	20	52	Montreal	-2	4
Boston	14	50	Nantucket	20	56
Buffalo	4	32	New Orleans	48	60
Calgary	30	..	New York	16	48
Charleston	46	66	Philadelphia	20	50
Chicago	10	16	Pittsburgh	8	34
Denver	30	56	Portland, Me.	10	46
Des Moines	16	16	Portland, Ore.	42	44
Eastport	12	40	San Francisco	50	66
Galveston	54	60	St. Louis	20	38
Hatteras	34	62	St. Paul	12	12
Helena	40	42	Seattle	48	50
Jacksonville	46	68	Tampa	50	72
Kansas City	22	30	Washington	18	34
Los Angeles	58	76			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:39 p. m., Wednesday 8:55 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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A Miner's Wife (new)
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Click of the Caulking Maul Heard No More Along the Mystic

Shipbuilding Days of Medford Recalled by Fred H. C. Woolley, Who Tells of Launching of Don Quixote, Crack Clipper in California Trade

From the click of the caulking mawl and adze to the staccato of steel riveting machines is the transition in shipbuilding methods witnessed by Fred H. C. Woolley, an old-time Medford (Mass.) resident now living in the adjoining city of Malden.

As a lad Mr. Woolley played about the yards of Magoun and other fine builders when the port on the winding Mystic was turning out ships destined to blaze the fame of Medford upon every trade route of the world as the home of fine ships and the center of a thriving trade with the West Indies.

Mr. Woolley vividly recalls the building and launching of the crack clipper Don Quixote, one of the most notable of a great Medford fleet which made a name for itself in the California trade under the skillful and shrewd handling of Yankee shipmasters. Dwelling upon his boyhood recollections, numberless details are picturesquely pieced into a perfect panorama of shipbuilding on the Mystic-side so many years ago.

What impresses Mr. Woolley today is the fact that hand labor accounted for practically every operation from the shaping of the timbers to the forging of the metal fittings such as bitts, anchors and windlass. "I saw long timbers cut in the sawpit," says Mr. Woolley, "one man in the pit, the other on top of the log working the long saw. The tool most in use was the adze, an implement similar to the axe but with the blade hung at right angles to the handle. It was used for smoothing surfaces."

"The finishing work was the highest type of handwork. The planes then in use could make almost every type of molding for cabin finish," he went on. Probably the most intricate machine in the yard was that which Mr. Woolley recalled as having "a curious way of taking in a billet of wood and turning out a smooth pin." These pins were known as "treenails," colloquially pronounced "trunnel." They were used to fasten the planking to the frames.

"The keel was laid on ways inclined toward the water made of large timbers scarf-jointed and bolted together. To the keel was fastened the closely intersecting ribs or frames of oak. When all were in place the ship had the appearance of a skeleton of a giant animal. After the planking, caulkers hammered tarred oakum into the seams, and hot pitch was then used to seal and make it watertight. The hammering sounds from the wooden mauls day after day were often called the 'music of the shipyard.'"

The ceremonies attendant upon the launching of a ship formed a fitting climax in the evolution of such a stanch and graceful fabrication as the Don Quixote. According to Mr. Woolley the citizens of Medford viewed the Don Quixote's launching time in the light of a holiday. City officials, special guests, and the general public came in carry-alls and buggies, and on foot; the schools were closed and the children as well as their teachers were on hand when the traditional bottle was broken across the bow by the sponsor who named the vessel "Don Quixote." With exclamations from many of the spectators, "There she goes," as the final block was knocked away, the clipper creaked and stirred upon the ways, gliding with gathering speed into the river.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel Reed Hyser, Coconut Grove, Fla.
M. A. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
Paul S. Lewis, New York City.
Mary Lord Barrows, Fort Worth, Tex.
Joanna Williams, Yonkers, N. Y.
Olive Lord Barrows, Fort Worth, Tex.
Leroy C. Gibbon, Ardmore, Okla.
Mrs. Jessie B. White, Ravinia, Ill.
Harold R. White, Ravinia, Ill.

SOVIET BUYS CANADIAN HORSES

OTTAWA (AP)—Two thousand Canadian horses have been sold to the Soviet Government by Alphonse Champagne of North Battleford, Sask., he reported on his arrival Nov. 30 from Europe. The horses will be shipped from western Canada soon.

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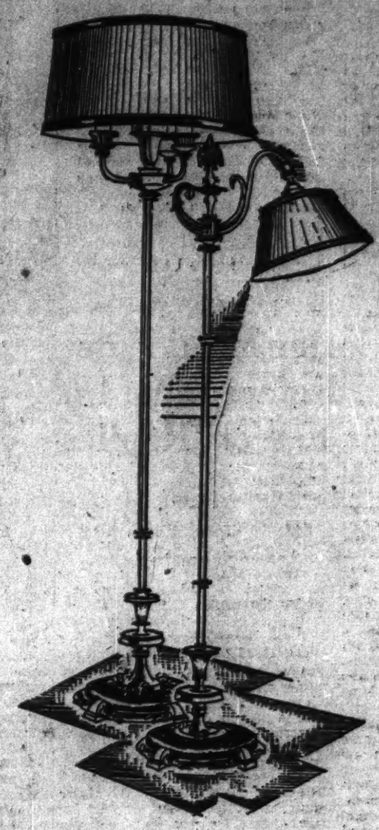

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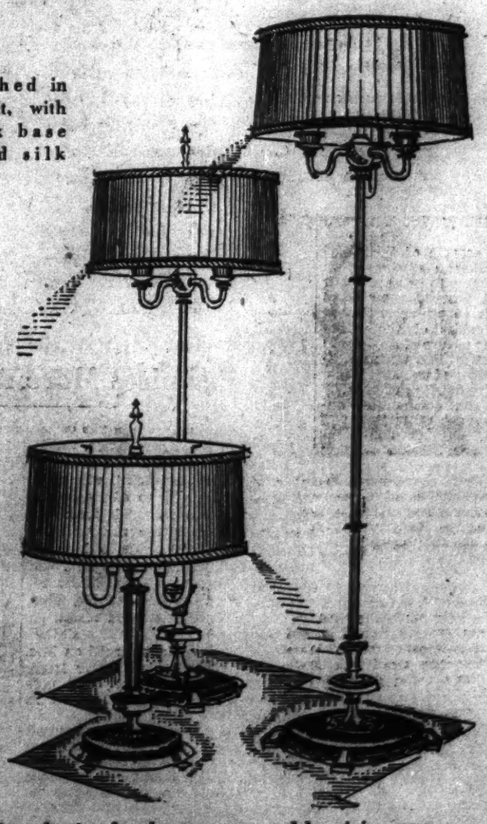

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FINE LAMPS—FIFTH FLOOR

HOME MISSIONS FIND THE FIELD ACTIVE AS EVER

Protestants Work Coöperatively After 75 Years of Separate Labors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Disappearance of the North American frontier did not mean cessation of Protestant missionary activities on that continent, 800 representatives of 28 national organizations assembled here for the North American Home Missions Congress, were told by Charles L. White, of New York, president.

Instead, North America, "filled with people from all lands, with their social, economic and civic activities still evolving," has become the scene of "one of the most complex pieces of missionary work in the world," Dr. White said.

The Home Missions Congress, regarded as an outstanding event in the history of the home missionary movement, represents a coöperative effort on the part of Protestant denominations after 75 years of separated labors.

"Throughout this continent, with such an admixture of population we are always in the atmosphere of racial conflicts and sectional jealousies that call for constant adjustments and patience perseverance," Dr. White declared. "Forgetting the missionary rivalries and duplications of yesterday we are concentrating our efforts on discovering the missionary situation in each locality, in order that we may do our multiform spiritual work without duplication, with mutual interest, with the least number of human agents and with the smallest expenditure of time and money."

Denominations represented at the conference are now conducting missionary work in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Central America.

"We have built schools, orphanages and Christian centers in our cities and rural communities that are spiritualizing their social life," Dr. White explained. "They are Christianizing the peoples from foreign lands and producing the inevitable social by-products in all human relationships. It would be impossible to go back to the unrelated mission efforts of 25 years ago. Our key words may well be; no community neglected, no missionary work duplicated, no missionary funds wasted, all studying for the work of each, each working for the success of all, progress by reciprocity, and spiritual conquest through missionary coöperation."

Theaters

Ruth Draper

Wilbur Theater—The Actor-Managers, Inc., present Ruth Draper in her Original Character Sketches. Week beginning Dec. 1. 1930. Including: "Opening a Bazaar"; "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital"; "Three Women and Mr. Clifford"; "Doctors"; "A Miner's Wife."

Last evening Ruth Draper came back to Boston—Ruth Draper the incomparable, the exquisitely poised, the all but flawless. Trim and straight in her modish brown lace, with such scant properties as a flower-wreathed hat, a table or a chair, a lorgnette, a shawl, she appeared before her audience as a tragic Dalmatian peasant, a Scottish miner's wife, an English noblewoman, a New York society matron alive only to ennui, or a private secretary who "loved arranging things" for her chief, whom she regarded as "a mixture of St. Francis and Napoleon."

It was not merely that Miss Draper simulated these people. They were present—their expressions and attitudes, their contours and cadences. They and all with whom or of whom they spoke, in their authentic settings, passed in brilliant panorama. As a conjurer, Miss Draper puts to shame any mere man who entices rabbits from silk hats. She invokes real people.

The wonder is that so often she holds her audiences enthralled with only the reminder of scenes in which they participate daily, with such language as comes trippingly from their own tongues, with people precisely like their own companions. Take those women "on diets," lunching at the smartest restaurants in New York and refusing all the temptations of the bill-of-fare: one with her cold boiled potatoes, one with her juice of seven lemons, another with her three chocolate éclairs. One meets them any day. Take the patroness of the English outdoor bazaar, buying baby shoes that turned out to be paper weights and a bust of the Princess Elizabeth in butter; then nearly shedding tears of sentiment over a chance encounter with an old family coachman. Take those three women who entered into the life of Mr. Clifford, possibly a trifle too sharply contrasted as they are. Every woman has something in common with each one of these.

Such finished, balanced work is a rare delight. True, it is occasionally so faithful a portrayal of human weakness as to make one wince; true, Miss Draper does now and then overemphasize or burlesque a turn; true, she is sometimes over-long and one would have about every third sentence omitted. Yet it is not all coldly appraising, for in her pathos she pulls at one's heart and brings speedily the onrushing tears. And, anyhow, why pick flaws in an art which is so nearly flawless? M. W.

The Freiburg Passion Play

Boston Opera House—The Freiburg Players present the Passion Play, under the auspices of the Christopher Shop.

The Germans, when they wish to describe an event as outstanding, overwhelming or stupendous, use the word "kolossal," and the advance notices heralding the coming of the Freiburg Passion Play were scarcely guilty of exaggeration when they used the word. The production last night was "kolossal," and with a few minor blemishes which it were almost ungenerous to mention when the whole was so fine, it was a splendid performance. There was a note of deep sincerity which lifted it above the usual stage show. We were not witnessing a "play" in the ordinary sense of the word, but a presentation by German villagers of the world's greatest historic event.

We watched the earthly career of Jesus unfolded before us from his triumphal entry into Jerusalem surrounded by a mass of surging men, women and children—the latter being a very noticeable feature—until the last tragic scene on the "place called Golgotha," which, from a scenic point of view, was the climactic point of tension, beyond which one did not wish to venture. The stage was set outside the entrance to the Temple, with Pilate's house to the left, and here one might interject that outside the Christus of Adolph Fassnacht, no character was so impressively played as the Pontius Pilate of Paul Dietz.

At the back of the stage were arranged the several tableaus, which with two exceptions, the driving forth of Adam and Eve and the rolling away of the stone from the sepulcher, were beautifully carried out. The Adam and Eve tableau could be cut with advantage. It does not help the "story" in the least and would shorten the performance, now decidedly too long. The rolling away of the stone was theatrical and meretricious, and robbed the audience of its sense of actually participating in the historic events unfolded before it. This sense of actuality was heightened by the fact that, happily, no applause was allowed.

But standing out in memory, indelibly one could almost believe, is the figure, small, slight, dignified, of the Christus as personified by Herr Fassnacht, the seventh in line of his family, be it remarked, to portray the sacred character. Surrounded at one time with cheering, palm-waving crowds of followers, at another with a frenzied mob calling for his crucifixion, he was the one compelling, forceful, appealing, pathetic figure. His voice musical and at need sonorous, reached a climax of agony in his few sentences on the cross. In this scene players and producer reached a high point of acting. The ascension could be well left out; it has a distinctly pantomimic touch about it quite out of keeping with the reverent handling of the other episodes in the career of Jesus. The two Marys, the mother of Jesus and the Magdalene, were pathetically presented by Amalie Fassnacht and Elsa Fassnacht, respectively, another outstanding figure being the Judas of Willi Ehrhardt.

The incidental music, choral and orchestral, supplied by leading musical organizations of the city was thoroughly satisfying. E. B.

Boston Stage Notes

Ruth Draper will present a second program of her original character sketches at the Wilbur, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinée. The numbers will be "Three Breakfasts," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford" and "In a Church in Italy." At a special matinée Friday she will offer "The Italian Lesson," "In County Kerry," "The German Governess," "A Class in Greek Poise," "The Débutante," and "In a Railroad Station on the Western Plains." Her engagement closes Saturday.

The Freiburg Passion Play will continue at the Boston Opera House through this week and next.

The Theater Guild of New York opens its Boston subscription season next Monday evening at the Tremont with a new play by Lynn Riggs, "Green Grow the Lilacs," described as a folk play of rural Oklahoma 30-odd years ago. Richard Hale and Helen Westley will be in the cast. Among later offerings of the Guild season will be G. Bernard Shaw's "The Apple Cart," and Maxwell Anderson's "Elizabeth, the Queen," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

"The Street Scene," Elmer Rice's Pulitzer prize play of 1929, has been transferred to the Majestic for its fifth week.

"The Street Singer," the only musical comedy now in Boston, is in its final week at the Shubert.

Grace George in St. John Ervine's comedy, "The First Mrs. Fraser," will be presented by the Professional Players at the Plymouth, for four weeks, beginning Dec. 29.

La Argentina will return to Symphony Hall for a final dance recital on Dec. 10, the same evening that brings Anga Enters back to the Repertory for a second program of her "Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form."

Kreutzberg and Georgi will give their final dance recital of the season in Symphony Hall, Jan. 10.

The German silhouette film, "Prince Achmed," will be repeated in Symphony Hall at popular prices on the morning of Dec. 27.

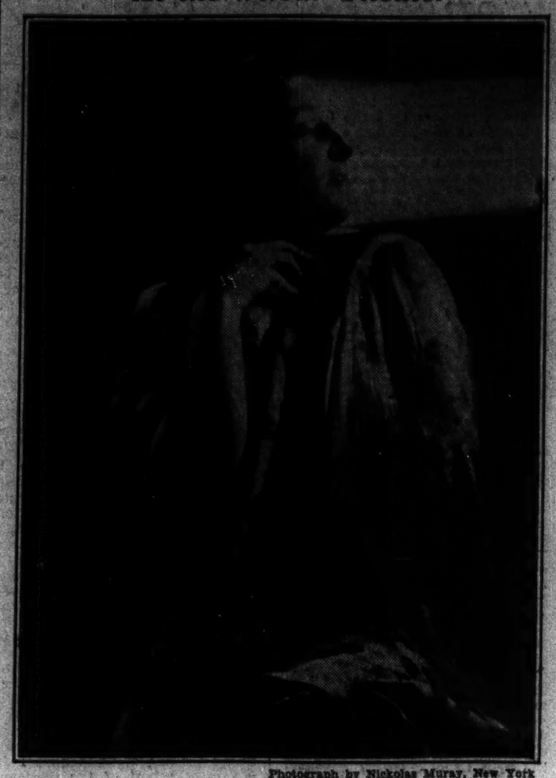
The Ben Greet Players will present "Hamlet" on Jan. 13 and "As You Like It" on Jan. 13 in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, under the auspices of the department of English of Harvard University.

Gogol's "Marriage" will be produced next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings in Rogers Building, by the Dramashop of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Harvard Dramatic Club will present "Cake," comedy by Witter Bynner, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Dec. 10, 11 and 12, and at the Repertory Theater, Boston, Dec. 13.

The Laboratory Theater will present "Creaking Floors," a play by Richard Whorf, formerly of the Copley Players, at Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, on the evening of Dec. 9.

At the Wilbur Theater



Photograph by Nickolas Muray, New York

RUTH DRAPER

As the Wife in Her New Sketch, "Three Women and Mr. Clifford."

Court Entrance Favored by League

Results of a vote just completed by the National Economic League indicate that public sentiment in the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of adherence to the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the terms of the Root formula for embodying the Senate reservations.

Out of a total of 1985 members of the National Council of the Economic League, in all 48 states, 1862 voted "yes" and 123 "no." This is a vote by percentage of 94 per cent for and only 6 per cent against, according to a tabulation of the results issued by J. W. Beatson of Boston, secretary of the organization.

In Massachusetts the vote was 124 in favor, 5 opposed. The largest vote was in New York State, 170 "yes" and 4 "no," while Nevada cast a single vote for and none against adherence. The National Council of the Economic League has a total membership of about 5500, directly nominated and elected from each state solely with a view to their standing as leaders of public opinion.

300 SOVIET WORKMEN START TOUR IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—A party of 300 Soviet workmen arrived at Istanbul Dec. 2 as tourists, the first Russians to visit Turkey in that capacity since the overthrow of the Tsarist régime.

The Turkish Government, friendly to the Soviet Government but a stern opponent of Communism, has taken measures to prevent the tourists from mingling with Turkish workmen.

DROUGHT RELIEF URGED AS FIRST ACT OF CONGRESS

Senator Robinson Introduces Bill Which Calls for $60,000,000 Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Relief for farmers in areas affected by the unprecedented drought of last summer was the object of the first bill presented to the Senate at the session which convened Dec. 1.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas and minority floor leader of the House, took the initiative in introducing a relief measure which would provide $60,000,000 to be used for seed, food and other supplies to carry farmers in the affected regions through the year 1931.

Although presented by the Democratic leader the bill was generally received as a nonpartisan move to begin immediate action in Congress for relief where it is sorely needed.

In a statement issued in connection with the bill Mr. Robinson proposes that the details of administration be left in the hands of President Hoover, "whose experience and skill in such tasks are generally known."

Besides the $60,000,000 provided in Section 1 for general relief, the bill also authorizes a loan of $5,000,000 to states affected by the drought to facilitate the process of marketing farm products.

A time limit was suggested for expenditures under this provision, but Mr. Robinson said it seemed best to him to leave such matters to be worked out by the Administration.

Financing of the proposed measures is provided in the bill which authorizes the issuance of notes or bonds to cover the whole or any part of the relief provisions. The details would be left to the Treasury Department.

The bill relates to subjects which Mr. Robinson believes should be given priority over other general legislation. Admitting that "in all probability other proposals will be advanced which have been more carefully worked out" he made it clear that he was not so much interested in the particular bill as in relief.

"The primary object," he stated, "is to bring forward the questions dealt with in the hope of having them speedily considered and acted upon. Every possible and reasoned step should be taken to avoid delay."

James B. Aswell (D.), Representative from Louisiana, introduced a bill asking for a $60,000,000 appropriation for a feed and seed loan for the drought-stricken farmers of the country.

Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, laid before the House a measure to remove the $15,000-a-mile limit on federal highway construction. Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, asked an appropriation of $10,000,000 for public building construction.

Otis F. Glenn (R.), Senator from Illinois, made it known that he has prepared a bill for introduction into the Senate calling for an expenditure of $150,000,000 for speeding up public construction work under enlarged river and harbors, public building and highway programs.

Guggenheim Fund Widens Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Fellowships for Cuban and Porto Rican students and artists, to enable them to carry on advanced work at home or abroad, has been added to its awards by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, it was announced in the 1929-1930 report of the foundation made public by Henry Allen Moe, secretary and treasurer, on Nov. 30. The appointees will be named in March.

Since its inception, the foundation has granted 352 fellowships, the report says, and 84 of these were given in 1930. Each fellowship grants a $2500 stipend for 12 months together with traveling expenses.

Scholars and artists in the United States were the original beneficiaries of the fund, which was established in 1925 by Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim with a gift of $3,000,000. The fellowship was extended to Latin America in 1929. The amount of the foundation now totals $5,000,000, the report says.

WOMEN RAILWAY CLERKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NANKING—The Nationalist Government has at last decided to employ women on the state railways. Thirty-one young Chinese women, having completed their three-months training course, have been installed as ticket sellers in five important stations along the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

WAY IS OUTLINED FOR TRAINING OF BOYS' ACTIVITIES

Welfare Leader Says It Must Rest on Home, School, Church

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Executives of boys' welfare societies, leaders in the service-club movement and many others interested in the problems which the boy of today faces in his contacts with the busy world were present Dec. 1 for the opening of the seventh annual conference of the International Boys' Work Council.

The home, the school and the church are the foundation stones in the building of a boy's character, Dr. John A. Lapp, a former president of the National Conference on Social Work, said in the keynote address of the three-day conference. Only after a secure beginning, he said, has been made in a coördinated manner in the family circle, the classroom and a place of spiritual direction can boys' agencies such as the Scouting movement rear a proper structure for their activities.

Dr. Lapp, who is professor of social sciences at Marquette University, told the gathering that boys' work that is sound is clear of all that even so much as borders on suggesting mollycoddling. The objective of boys' work, he said, is to make straight the pathway of opportunity for all, not to relieve boys of the necessity for effort. While underprivileged boys are most in need of wise direction and care, Dr. Lapp said it was a grave mistake not to find the exceptional boys who can be stirred to great accomplishment.

Problems connected with the directing of leisure-time activities of boys were taken up by R. K. Atkinson, educational director of the Boys' Club Federation of America, who pointed out that 40 per cent of a boy's time is spent away from the home and school. It is the use which is made of the rest of his time that largely determines a boy's character and his future use as a citizen, he said.

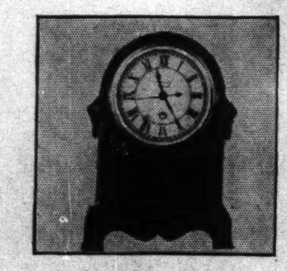
Warning against leadership provided by the poolroom and garage, he cited figures from the White House child conference to show that only about one-fifth of the boys in the country have proper facilities for recreation and adequate direction in their use.

You may not find these clocks everywhere —but they ARE worth looking for!

These are the very newest designs in Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clocks. They were designed in collaboration with the style authority of a very famous New York department store. And we are told that these clocks have never been equalled at these prices.

You will not find them everywhere—very few have yet been made. We have, however, tried to supply at least one leading electric shop, department or jewelry store in each community.

If you are looking for exclusive gifts—watch for the first showing of these new Manning-Bowman models. (If you cannot find them nearby, send your check direct to Manning, Bowman & Company, Meriden, Connecticut.)



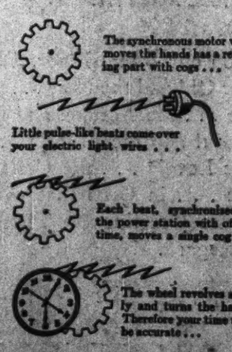
Another 18th-century English copy. Mahogany case with maple inlay; solid brass bezel and lion-head handles. 9¼ inches high, $27.50.

(*Upper right*) Modern unadorned simplicity—finished in mahogany, walnut, brass or verde green with brass base and dial. 5 inches high, $16.50.

Other Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clocks, $9.95 to $70.00.

A faithful reproduction of a priceless 18th-century English clock. Antique mahogany case, inlaid with bird's-eye maple; solid brass posts, bezel and pedestal feet. Height 10 inches. $42.50.

Why a Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clock keeps correct time, always



The synchronous motor which moves the hands has a revolving part with cogs . . .

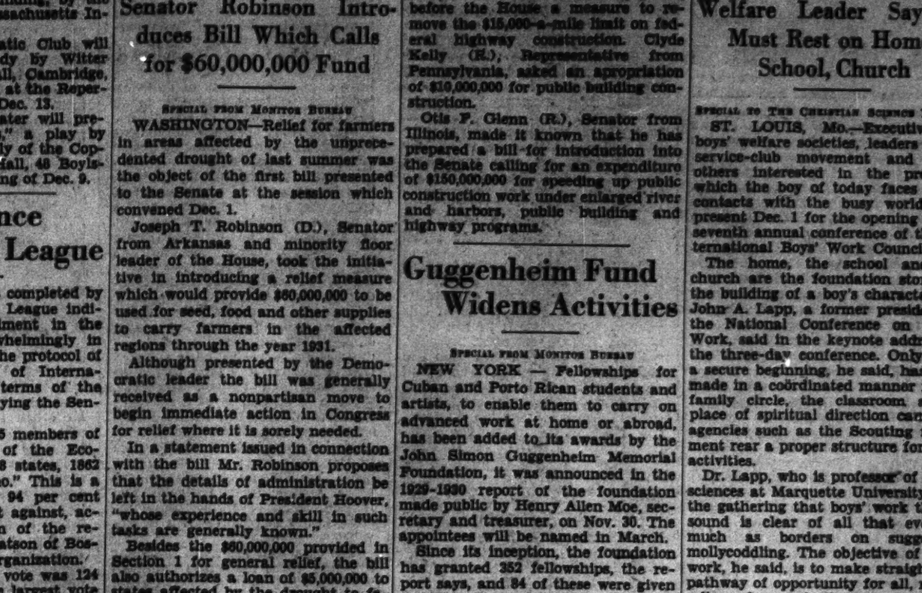
Little pulse-like beats come over your electric light wires . . .

Each beat, synchronized at the power station with official time, moves a single cog . . .

The wheel revolves slowly and turns the hands. Therefore your time must be accurate . . .

MANNING · BOWMAN

Synchronous MOTOR CLOCKS



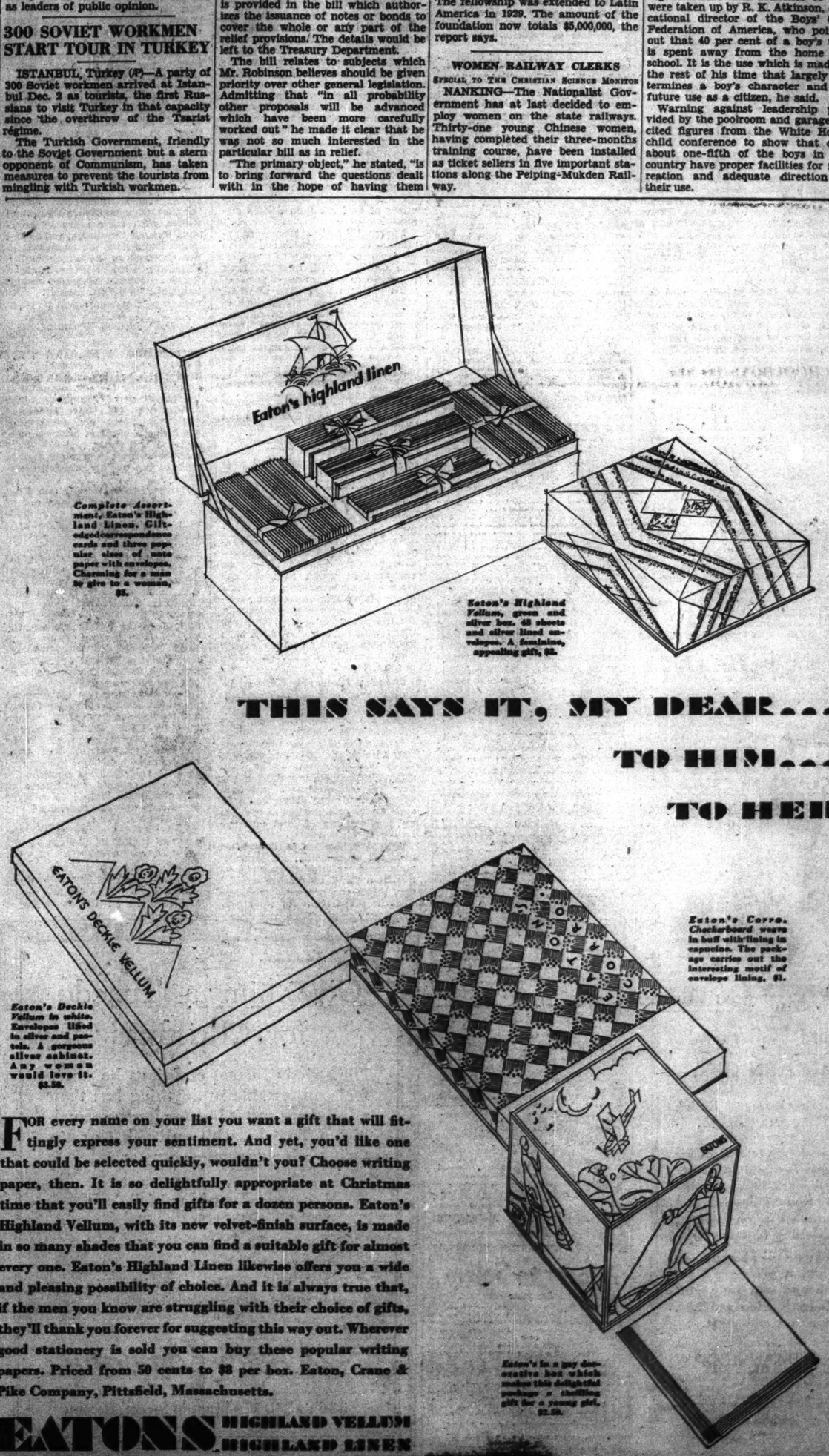
Complete Assortment, Eaton's Highland Linen. Gilt-edged correspondence cards and three popular sizes of note paper with envelopes. Charming for a miss to give to a woman, $5.

Eaton's Highland Vellum, green and silver box. 48 sheets and silver lined envelopes. A feminine, appealing gift, $3.

THIS SAYS IT, MY DEAR...

TO HIM...

TO HER



Eaton's Deckle Vellum in white. Envelopes lined in silver and pastels. A gorgeous silver cabinet. Any woman would love it. $3.50.

Eaton's Corra. Checkerboard weave in buff with lining in capucine. The package carries out the interesting motif of envelope lining, $1.

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FOR every name on your list you want a gift that will fittingly express your sentiment. And yet, you'd like one that could be selected quickly, wouldn't you? Choose writing paper, then. It is so delightfully appropriate at Christmas time that you'll easily find gifts for a dozen persons. Eaton's Highland Vellum, with its new velvet-finish surface, is made in so many shades that you can find a suitable gift for almost every one. Eaton's Highland Linen likewise offers you a wide and pleasing possibility of choice. And it is always true that, if the men you know are struggling with their choice of gifts, they'll thank you forever for suggesting this way out. Wherever good stationery is sold you can buy these popular writing papers. Priced from 50 cents to $3 per box. Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

EATONS HIGHLAND VELLUM HIGHLAND LINEN

Hoover Rests Economic Recovery on Citizens' Teamwork With Official Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of such measures as are necessary and expedient.

Substantial progress has been made during the year in national peace and security; the fundamental strength of the nation's economic life is unimpaired; education and scientific discovery have made advances; our country is more alive to its problems of moral and spiritual welfare.

During the past 12 months we have suffered with other nations from economic depression.

The origins of this depression lie to some extent within our own borders through a speculative period which diverted capital and energy into speculation rather than constructive enterprise. Had overspeculation in securities been the only force operating, we should have seen recovery many months ago, as these particular dislocations have generally readjusted themselves.

Other deep-seated causes have been in action, however, chiefly the world-wide overproduction beyond even the demand of prosperous times for such important basic commodities as wheat, rubber, coffee, sugar, copper, silver, zinc, to some extent cotton, and other raw materials.

The cumulative effects of demoralizing price falls of these important commodities in the process of readjustment of production to world consumption have produced financial crises in many countries and have diminished the buying power of these countries for imported goods to a degree which extended the difficulties farther afield by creating unemployment in all the industrial nations. The political agitation in Asia; revolutions in South Amernca and political unrest in some European states; the methods of sale by Russia of her increasing agricultural exports to European markets; and our own drought—have all contributed to prolong and deepen the depression.

In the larger view of the major forces of the depression now lie outside of the United States, and our recuperation has been retarded by the unwarranted degree of fear and apprehension created by these outside forces.

The extent of the depression is indicated by the following approximate percentages of activity during the past three months as compared with the highly prosperous year of 1928:

Value of department-store sales	93% of 1928
Volume of manufacturing production	80% of 1928
Volume of mineral production	90% of 1928
Volume of factory employment	84% of 1928
Total of bank deposits	105% of 1928
Wholesale prices—all commodities	83% of 1928
Cost of living	94% of 1928

Various other indexes indicate total decrease of activity from 1928 of from 15 to 20 per cent.

There are many factors which give encouragement for the future. The fact that we are holding from 80 to 85 per cent of our normal activities and incomes; that our major financial and industrial institutions have come through the storm unimpaired; that price levels of major commodities have remained approximately stable for some time; that a number of industries are showing signs of increasing demand; that the world at large is readjusting itself to the situation; all reflect grounds for confidence.

Coöperative Action Needed

We should remember that these occasions have been met many times before, that they are but temporary, that our country is today stronger and richer in resources, in equipment, in skill, than ever in its history. We are in an extraordinary degree self-sustaining, we will overcome world influences and will lead the march of prosperity as we have always done hitherto.

Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by the action of the cells of the economic body—the producers and consumers themselves. Recovery can be expedited and its effects mitigated by coöperative action.

That coöperation requires that every individual should sustain faith and courage; that each should maintain his self-reliance; that each and every one should search for method of improving his business or service; that the vast majority whose income is unimpaired should not hoard out of fear but should pursue their normal living and recreations; that each should seek to assist his neighbors who may be less fortunate; that each industry should assist its own employees; that each community and each state should assume its full responsibilities for organization of employment and relief of distress with that sturdiness and independence which built a great nation.

Our people are responding to these impulses in remarkable degree.

The best contribution of government lies in encouragement of this voluntary coöperation in the community. The Government, national, state, and local, can join with the community in such programs and do its part. A year ago I, together with other officers of the Government, initiated extensive coöperative measures throughout the country.

Wage Standards Maintained

The first of these measures was an agreement of leading employers to maintain the standards of wages and of labor leaders to use their influence against strife. In a large sense these undertakings have been adhered to and we have not witnessed the usual reductions of wages which have always heretofore marked depressions. The index of union wage scales shows them to be today fully up to the level of any of the previous three years. In consequence the buying power of the country has been much larger than would otherwise have been the case. Of equal importance the nation has had unusual peace in industry and freedom from the public disorder which has characterized previous depressions.

The second direction of coöperation has been that our governments, national, state, and local, the industries and business so distribute employment as to give work to the maximum number of employees.

The third direction of coöperation has been to maintain and even extend construction work and betterments in anticipation of the future. It has been the universal experience in previous depressions that public works and private construction have fallen off rapidly with the general tide of depression. On this occasion, however, the increased authorization and generous appropriations by the Congress and the action of states and municipalities have resulted in the expansion of public construction to an amount even above that in the most prosperous years.

In addition, the coöperation of public utilities, railways, and other large organizations has been generously given in construction and betterment work in anticipation of future need. The Department of Commerce advises me that as a result, the volume of this type of construction work, which amounted to roughly $6,300,000,000 in 1929, instead of decreasing will show a total of about $7,000,000,000 for 1930. There has, of course, been a substantial decrease in the types of construction which could not be undertaken in advance of need.

States and Cities Organized

The fourth direction of coöperation was the organization in such states and municipalities, as was deemed necessary, of committees to organize local employment, to provide for employment agencies, and to effect relief of distress.

The result of magnificent coöperation throughout the country has been that actual suffering has been kept to a minimum during the past 12 months, and our unemployment has been far less in proportion than in other large industrial countries. Some time ago it became evident that unemployment would continue over the winter and would necessarily be added to from seasonal causes and that the savings of workpeople would be more largely depleted.

We have as a nation a definite duty to see that no deserving person in our country suffers from hunger or cold. I therefore set up a more extensive organization to stimulate more intensive coöperation throughout the country. There has been a most gratifying degree of response from governors, mayors, and other public officials, from welfare organizations, and from employers in concerns both large and small. The local communities through their voluntary agencies have assumed the duty of relieving individual distress and are being generously supported by the public.

The number of those wholly out of employment seeking for work was accurately determined by the census last April as about 2,500,000. The Department of Labor index of employment in the larger trades shows some decrease in employment since that time. The problem from a relief point of view is somewhat less than the published estimates of the number of unemployed would indicate.

The intensive community and individual efforts in providing special employment outside the listed industries are not reflected in the statistical indexes and tend to reduce such published figures. Moreover, there is estimated to be a constant figure at all times of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed who are not without annual income but temporarily idle in the shift from one job to another. We have an average of about three breadwinners to each two families, so that every person unemployed does not represent a family without income.

The view that the relief problems are less than the gross numbers would indicate is confirmed by the experience of several cities, which shows that the number of families in distress represents from 10 to 20 per cent of the number of the calculated unemployed. This is not said to minimize the very real problem which exists, but to weigh its actual proportions.

Federal Building Expedited

As a contribution to the situation the Federal Government is engaged upon the greatest program of waterway, harbor, flood control, public building, highway, and airway improvement in all our history. This, together with loans to merchant shipbuilders, improvement of the navy and in military aviation, and other construction work of the Government will exceed $520,000,000 for this fiscal year. This compares with $253,000,000 in the fiscal year 1928. The construction works already authorized and the continuation of policies in Government aid will require a continual expenditure upwards of half a billion dollars annually.

I favor still further temporary expansion of these activities in aid to unemployment during this winter. The Congress will, however, have presented to it numbers of projects, some of them under the guise of, rather than the reality of, their usefulness in the increase of employment during the depression. There are certain common-sense limitations upon any expansions of construction work.

The Government must not undertake works that are not of sound economic purpose and that have not been subject to searching technical investigation, and which have not been given adequate consideration by the Congress. The volume of construction work in the Government is already at the maximum limit warranted by financial prudence as a continuing policy. To increase taxation for purposes of construction work defeats its own purpose, as such taxes directly diminish employment in private industry.

Again any kind of construction requires, after its authorization, a considerable time before labor can be employed in which to make engineering, architectural, and legal preparations. Our immediate problem is the increase of employment for the next six months, and new plans which do not produce such immediate result or which extend commitments beyond this period are not warranted.

Situation Thoroughly Canvassed

The enlarged rivers and harbors, public building, and highway plans authorized by the Congress last session, however, offer an opportunity for assistance by the temporary acceleration of construction of these programs even faster than originally planned, especially if the technical requirements of the laws which entail great delays could be amended in such fashion as to speed up acquirements of land and the letting of contracts.

With view, however, to the possible need for acceleration, we, immediately upon receiving those authorities from the Congress five months ago, began the necessary technical work in preparation for such possible eventuality. I have canvassed the departments of the Government as to the maximum amount that can be properly added to our present expenditure to accelerate all construction during the next six months, and I feel warranted in asking the Congress for an appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 to provide such further employment in this emergency. In connection therewith we need some authority to make enlarged temporary advances of federal highway aid to the states.

I recommend that this appropriation be made distributable to the different departments upon recommendation of a committee of the Cabinet and approval by the President. Its application to works already authorised by the Congress assures its use in directions of economic importance and to public welfare. Such action will imply an expenditure upon construction of all kinds of over $650,000,000 during the next 12 months.

Farm Prices Compared

The world-wide depression has affected agriculture in common with all other industries. The average price of farm produce has fallen to about 80 per cent of the levels of 1928. This average is, however, greatly affected by wheat and cotton, which have participated in world-wide overproduction and have fallen to about 60 per cent of the average price of the year 1928. Excluding these commodities, the prices of all other agricultural products are about 84 per cent of those of 1928. The average wholesale prices of other primary goods, such as nonferrous metals, have fallen to 76 per cent of 1928.

The price levels of our major agricultural commodities are, in fact, higher than those in other principal producing countries, due to the combined result of the tariff and the operations of the farm board. For instance, wheat prices at Minneapolis are about 30 per cent higher than at Winnipeg, and at Chicago they are about 20 per cent higher than at Buenos Aires. Corn prices at Chicago are over twice as high as at Buenos Aires. Wool prices average more than 80 per cent higher in this country than abroad, and butter is 30 per cent higher in New York City than in Copenhagen.

Aside from the misfortune to agriculture of the world-wide depression we have had the most severe drought. It has affected particularly the states bordering on the Potomac, Ohio, and lower Mississippi Rivers, with some areas in Montana, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It has found its major expression in the shortage of pasturage and a shrinkage in the corn crop from an average of about 2,800,000,000 bushels to about 2,090,000,000 bushels.

Rail Rates Reduced

On Aug. 14 I called a conference of the governors of the most acutely affected states, and as a result of its conclusions I appointed a national committee comprising the heads of the important federal agencies under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Agriculture. The governors in turn have appointed state committees representative of the farmers, bankers, business men, and the Red Cross, and subsidiary committees have been established in most of the acutely affected counties.

Railway rates were reduced on feed and live stock in and out of the drought areas, and over 50,000 cars of such products have been transported under these reduced rates. The Red Cross established a preliminary fund of $5,000,000 for distress relief purposes and established agencies for its administration in each county. Of this fund less than $500,000 has been called for up to this time, as the need will appear more largely during the winter. The Federal Farm Loan Board has extended its credit facilities, and the Federal Farm Board has given financial assistance to all affected coöperatives.

In order that the Government may meet its full obligation toward our countrymen in distress through no fault of their own, I recommend that an appropriation should be made to the Department of Agriculture to be loaned for the purpose of seed and feed for animals. Its application should as hitherto in such loans be limited to a gross amount to any one individual, and secured upon the crop.

The Red Cross can relieve the cases of individual distress by the sympathetic assistance of our people.

Finances of the Government

I shall submit the detailed financial position of the Government with recommendations in the usual budget message. I will at this time, however, mention that the budget estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year were formulated by the Treasury and the budget bureau at a time when it was impossible to forecast the severity of the business depression and have been most seriously affected by it. At that time a surplus of about $123,000,000 was estimated for this fiscal year and tax reduction which affected the fiscal year to the extent of $75,000,000 was authorised by the Congress, thus reducing the estimated surplus to about $48,000,000.

Closely revised estimates now made by the Treasury and the bureau of the budget of the tax, postal, and other receipts for the current fiscal year indicate a decrease of about $430,000,000 from the estimate of a year ago, of which about $75,000,000 is due to tax reduction, leaving about $355,000,000 due to the depression. Moreover, legislation enacted by Congress subsequent to the submission of the budget enlarging federal construction work to expand employment and for increase in veterans' services and other items, have increased expenditures during the current fiscal year by about $225,000,000.

Thus the decrease of $430,000,000 in revenue and the increase of $225,000,000 in expenditure adversely change the original budget situation by about $655,000,000. This large sum is offset by the original estimated surplus a year ago of about $123,000,000, by the application of $180,000,000 of interest payments upon the foreign debt to current expenditures, by arrangements of the farm board through repayments, etc., in consequence of which they reduced their net cash demands upon the Treasury by $100,000,000 in this period, and by about $67,000,000 economies and deferments brought about in the Government, thus reducing the practical effect of the change in the situation to an estimated deficit of about $180,000,000 for the present fiscal year. I shall make suggestions for handling the present-year deficit in the budget message, but I do not favor encroachment upon the statutory reduction of the public debt.

While it will be necessary in public interest to further increase expenditures during the current fiscal year in aid to unemployment by speeding up construction work and aid to the farmers affected by the drought, I cannot emphasize too strongly the absolute necessity to defer any other plans for increase of Government expenditures.

The budget for 1932 fiscal year indicates estimated expenditure of about $4,054,000,000, including postal deficit. The receipts are estimated at about $4,085,000,000 if the temporary tax reduction of last year be discontinued, leaving a surplus of only about $30,000,000. Most rigid economy is therefore necessary to avoid increase in taxes.

Our army and navy are being maintained at a high state of efficiency, under officers of high training and intelligence, supported by a devoted personnel of the rank and file. The London Naval Treaty has brought important economies in the conduct of the navy. The Navy Department will lay before the committees of the Congress recommendations for a program of authorization of new construction which should be initiated in the fiscal year of 1932.

Legislative Record Reviewed

This is the last session of the Seventy-first Congress. During its previous sittings it has completed a very large amount of important legislation, notably: The establishment of the Federal Farm Board; fixing congressional reapportionment; revision of the tariff, including the flexible provisions and a reorganization of the Tariff Commission; reorganization of the Radio Commission; reorganization of the Federal Power Commission; expansion of federal prisons; reorganization of parole and probation system in federal prisons; expansion of veterans' hospitals; establishment of disability allowances to veterans; consolidation of veteran activities; consolidation and strengthening of prohibition enforcement activities in the Department of Justice; organization of a Narcotics Bureau; large expansion of rivers and harbors improvements; substantial increase in federal highways; enlargement of public buildings construction program; and the ratification of the London Naval Treaty.

The Congress has before it legislation partially completed in the last sitting in respect to Muscle Shoals, bus regulation, relief of congestion in the courts, reorganization of border patrol in prevention of smuggling, law enforcement in the District of Columbia, and other subjects.

It is desirable that these measures should be completed.

The short session does not permit of extensive legislative programs, but there are a number of questions which, if time does not permit action, I recommend should be placed in consideration by the Congress, perhaps through committees coöperating in some instances with the federal departments, with view to preparation for subsequent action.

Among them are the following subjects:

Preparation for Legislation

Electrical Power—I have in a previous message recommended effective regulation of interstate electrical power. Such regulation should preserve the independence and responsibility of the States.

Railways—We have determined upon a national policy of consolidation of the railways as a necessity of more stable and more economically operated transportation. Further legislation is necessary to facilitate such consolidation. In the public interest we should strengthen the railways that they may meet our future needs.

Antitrust Laws—I recommend that the Congress institute an inquiry into some aspects of the economic working of these laws. I do not favor repeal of the Sherman Act. The prevention of monopolies is of most vital public importance. Competition is not only the basis of protection to the consumer but is the incentive to progress.

However, the interpretation of these laws by the courts, the changes in business, especially in the economic effects upon those enterprises closely related to the use of the natural resources of the country, make such an inquiry advisable. The producers of these materials assert that certain unfortunate results of wasteful and destructive use of these natural resources together with a destructive competition which impoverishes both operator and worker cannot be remedied because of the prohibitive interpretation of the antitrust laws.

Conservation of Resources

The well-known condition of the bituminous coal industry is an illustration. The people have a vital interest in the conservation of their natural resources; in the prevention of wasteful practices; in conditions of destructive competition which may impoverish the producer and the wage earner; and they have an equal interest in maintaining adequate competition. I therefore suggest that an inquiry be directed especially to the effect of the workings of the antitrust laws in these particular fields to determine if these evils can be remedied without sacrifice of the fundamental purpose of these laws.

Capital-Gains Tax—It is urged by many thoughtful citizens that the peculiar economic effect of the income tax on so-called capital gains at the present rate is to enhance speculative inflation and likewise impede business recovery. I believe this to be the case and I recommend that a study be made of the economic effects of this tax and of its relation to the general structure of our income tax law.

Immigration—There is need for revision of our immigration laws upon a more limited and more selective basis, flexible to the needs of the country.

Under conditions of current unemployment it is obvious that persons coming to the United States seeking work would likely become either a direct or indirect public charge. As a temporary measure the officers issuing visas to immigrants have been, in pursuance of the law, instructed to refuse visas to applicants likely to fall into this class. As a result the visas issued have decreased from an average of about 24,000 per month prior to restrictions to a rate of about 7000 during the last month. These are largely preferred persons under the law. Visas from Mexico are about 250 per month, compared to about 4000 previous to restrictions. The whole subject requires exhaustive reconsideration.

Immigration Laws Violated

Deportation of Alien Criminals—I urge the strengthening of our deportation laws so as to more fully rid ourselves of criminal aliens. Furthermore, thousands of persons have entered the country in violation of the immigration laws. The very method of their entry indicates their objectionable character, and our law-abiding foreign-born residents suffer in consequence. I recommend that the Congress provide methods of strengthening the Government to correct this abuse.

Post Office—Due to deferment of Government building over many years, previous administrations had been compelled to enter upon types of leases for secondary facilities in large cities, some of which were objectionable as representing too high a return upon the value of the property. To prevent the occasion for further uneconomic leasing I recommend that the Congress authorize the building by the Government of its own facilities.

Veterans—The nation has generously expanded its care for veterans. The consolidation of all veterans' activities into the Veterans' Administration has produced substantial administrative economies. The consolidation also brings emphasis to the inequalities in service and allowances. The whole subject is under study by the administrator, and I recommend it should also be examined by the committees of the Congress.

Social Service—I urge further consideration by the Congress of the recommendations I made a year ago looking to the development through temporary Federal aid of adequate state and local services for the health of children and the further stamping out of communicable disease, particularly in the rural sections. The advance of scientific discovery, methods, and social thought imposes a new vision in these matters. The drain upon the Federal Treasury is comparatively small. The results both economic and moral are of the utmost importance.

Prevention of Trade Decline

It is my belief that after the passing of this depression, when we can examine it in retrospect, we shall need to consider a number of other questions as to what action may be taken by the Government to remove possible governmental influences which make for instability and to better organize mitigation of the effect of depression. It is as yet too soon to constructively formulate such measures.

There are many administrative subjects, such as departmental reorganization, extension of the civil service, readjustment of the postal rates, etc., which at some appropriate time require the attention of the Congress.

Our relations with foreign countries have been maintained upon a high basis of cordiality and good will.

During the past year the London naval pact was completed, approved by the Senate, and ratified by the governments concerned. By this treaty we have abolished competition in the building of warships, have established the basis of parity of the United States with the strongest of foreign powers, and have accomplished a substantial reduction in war vessels.

During the year there has been an extended political unrest in the world. Asia continues in disturbed condition, and revolutions have taken place in Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Bolivia. Despite the jeopardy to our citizens and their property which naturally arises in such circumstances, we have, with the coöperation of the governments concerned, been able to meet all such instances without friction.

Governments Recognized

We have resumed normal relations with the new governments of Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Bolivia immediately upon evidence that they were able to give protection to our citizens and their property, and that they recognized their international obligations.

A commission which was supported by the Congress has completed its investigation and reported upon our future policies in respect to Haiti and proved of high value in securing the acceptance of these policies. An election has been held and a new government established. We have replaced our high commissioner by a minister and have begun the gradual withdrawal of our activities with view to complete retirement at the expiration of the present treaty in 1935.

A number of arbitration and conciliation treaties have been completed or negotiated during the year, and will be presented for approval by the Senate.

I shall, in a special message, lay before the Senate the protocols covering the statutes of the World Court which have been revised to accord with the sense of previous Senate reservations.

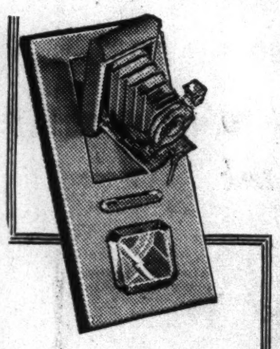
Illinois Finds Signs of Earliest Indians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In preparation for the World's Fair to be held here in 1933 work is progressing rapidly in the study of the development of culture in Illinois, and discoveries are being made which throw new light on early Indian life in America, Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole of the University of Chicago, reported at a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Through coöperation of the World's Fair committee, the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Chicago, Dr. Cole is carrying on archeological research in the central part of the State, which, it has been found, was an important trading center many centuries ago.

Dr. Cole reports evidence of the existence of a race of "longheads" which must have antedated the race of "roundheads" whose history is told by the mounds.



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There's an attraction to a fine star sapphire equalled by few other gems. For that changing phenomenon, the star, is fascinating in its behaviour. ▾ We show here two of our newest star sapphire pieces. The brooch is of platinum with the sapphire set in the centre surrounded by diamonds of fancy cuttings. Its design is distinctly modern. The ring, also of platinum, has its sapphire flanked by baguette diamonds. ▾ With Christmas almost upon us, these jewels are valuable gift suggestions.

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BOYLSTON at ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

JOBLESS RELIEF PLANS VIE FOR ACTION IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry and keeping working men permanently employed.

Mr. Ludlow made the following statement explaining the bill:

"This measure is predicated on the idea that there is no reason or excuse for such cycles of depression and unemployment as the one through which we are now passing and that there ought to be enough constructive ability in Congress to set up regulatory machinery that will prevent such national misfortunes in the future. Just as the Interstate Commerce Commission stabilizes railroad activities and investments in railroad securities, and as the Federal Reserve System, to a marvelous degree, stabilizes the monetary and financial conditions in this country, it is hoped that the federal industrial commission provided in this bill will be effective in keeping industry on an even keel and preventing the recurrent cycles of industrial depression and unemployment.

"The bill I have introduced by request has been worked out with the greatest thought and care. It has back of it the 650,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the 100,000 members of the Eagles' Auxiliary.

New England Business Prepares for Climb Back to Prosperity

New England business is preparing for a charge up the hill to industrial normalcy, according to a compilation of reports of trade associations, chambers of commerce, and similar sources made public by the New England Council Dec. 2.

Taking some 750 workers from the ranks of the unemployed, 18 new industries in Boston and 10 in Worcester have begun operations during the last two months, while from chambers of commerce in many other cities come reports that, either through new enterprises or through the reopening or expansion of old ones, the trend is toward more work and less hoarding.

Increased employment in all six New England states during October was indicated by the monthly bulletin of the United States Employment Service, while sales by leading New England department stores for the same month were only 4.5 per cent lower than the same period last year. This indicated a greater volume of goods moving this year, however, in view of the lower price level, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Boston's contribution to relief efforts came in the form of a proposal by Mayor James M. Curley Dec. 2 to push plans for construction of a municipal golf course in West Roxbury which offers prospects of hiring 300 men at $30 a week for at least three months.

In conference with William P. Long, Park Commissioner, Dec. 1, the Mayor decided to take immediate steps to complete the purchase of 6,000,000 feet of land on the Grew estate necessary for the project. Within three weeks, he predicted, the 300 men will all have been drafted from the Civil Service lists.

From Lowell, Mayor Thomas H. Braden wrote to Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts to the effect that the city is expected to start a $250,000 waterworks improvement program within a few days.

Principals of high, continuation and grammar schools in Lowell conferred Dec. 1, and outlined a proposal to be made to all teachers that they contribute 1 per cent of their salary for the next three months to aid needy children.

Modernizing of Slums Urged With Costs Low

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rebuilding and modernizing of slums and obsolete tenement districts throughout the United States can be accomplished most advantageously at present with building costs low and labor begging for work, the American Construction Council has pointed out to state governors and mayors of all large cities in a special appeal.

In the letter, E. M. Craig, president of the council, suggested various means of financing such projects and offered the coöperation of the council in planning them, stressing the effect they would have in reducing unemployment.

Job-Finding Service Termed Necessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Not only city and state employment services, but a national fact-finding and coördinating agency are necessary for the solution of the problem of unemployment, according to Dr. Molly Ray Carroll of the University of Chicago, chairman of the committee on women in industry of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

Manifesting its concern in the unemployment situation, the league recently voted to put the matter of public employment services on its program for support.

"Exchanges do not create work," Dr. Carroll said, "but they facilitate transfer from one job to another. Recent studies of persons released because of technological changes in industry show that some of them are out of work for months, even during periods of prosperity. A public employment service, so well managed that high-class workers and employers would apply to it, could eliminate much time-consuming search for work, but unless the exchanges are adequate and efficiently run they simply eat up the taxpayers' money."

15 PLEAD DRY VIOLATION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—C. A. Wages, sheriff, two deputies and 12 other Tillman County citizens, pleaded guilty, Dec. 1, to conspiracy to violate the national prohibitory act.

DRY HEAD PUTS REFERENDUM UP TO WETS' REPLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

law in the event that their side fails to win the referendum.

The right of the American people to express their opinion on a national issue is unchallenged, Dr. Wilson stated, so long as it is done within the limits of the Constitution. But Dr. Wilson challenged wet leaders to say that they could commit their followers to abide by the result, in case they were defeated. That they would be defeated if the popular will of the public were made known he had no doubt. Addressing himself to the proposal of Mr. Andrew that a resolution calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment be introduced in Congress, and after passage by a two-thirds majority in each House by the support of the drys, be sent to the states where local votes on it would constitute a national referendum, Dr. Wilson asked the following questions:

Does the proposal mean that the wet groups are willing to put up some specific alternative to prohibition upon which the people can vote with a knowledge that if the dry law is defeated, then the other concrete method of handling the liquor traffic will be put into effect?

In the event of a victory for prohibition, will the wets give adequate guarantees that they and the millionaires who have been persuaded to back their cause will cease their violent propaganda against the law and likewise their purchase of liquor which has put them in virtual partnership with the racketeers and gangsters; and will they support prohibition in order that it may be given a fair test?

Test Proposals

Will the proposed Andrew resolution provide for a definite and clear-cut decision of the issue by a vote that will take place and be over on the same day throughout the United States?

Is Mr. Andrew prepared to show that the proposal for repeal will be considered by constitutional conventions which are elected by the votes of the people and not brought into being in some other way?

On the last question, Dr. Wilson explained that definite assurance would be needed that the Andrew proposal would do what is attempted to do, namely cause the election of representatives to a constitutional convention by popular state vote, and that these delegates would not be appointed in some other way, namely by governors' appointment. The constitutional authority of Congress to set the terms on which such a vote would be taken was still an open question on which, he said, he would like legal assurance in advance.

NATIONS REJECT POISONOUS GAS AS WAR WEAPON

(Continued from Page 1)

aments but declined by a vote of six to five with thirteen abstentions to apply the method of budgetary limitation to air forces. This close decision was characterised by Viscount Cecil, of Britain, as the worst vote in the commission's history.

Methods of Limitation

At Lord Cecil's request the vote by a show of hands was supplemented by a roll call which showed Britain, Canada, the Irish Free State, Norway and the Netherlands favoring financial limitation on aircraft, while Japan, France, Poland, Rumania, Turkey and Jugoslavia opposed.

Among the chief abstainers were the United States, which is against any form of budgetary control, with Germany, Russia, Italy and Sweden. Lord Cecil regards the closest possible limitation of air forces as a vital step because he believes future warfare will be decided in the air.

The decision to utilize only direct limitation by specific enumeration of aircraft came as a serious disappointment to the British. Lord Cecil hopes this vote may be reversed before the Disarmament Conference meets. Count von Bernstorff of Germany presented an amendment prohibiting employment of guns, howitzers, mortars and trench mortars above the caliber which is about that of medium-size artillery now in use. He also urged prohibition of tanks of every kind.

This resolution was to cut down excessive armaments on land in the same way it is proposed to eliminate battleships and submarines on the seas. But his proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

MEXICAN STATE BARS LIQUOR SMUGGLING

MEXICALI, Mex. (AP)—Gov. Arturo Bernal of the northern district of Lower California issued orders Dec. 1 to halt the smuggling of liquor into the United States.

The Governor decreed all brewers and distillers and all owners of liquor stocks must issue copies of sales and delivery tickets to government officials both at the point of shipment and destination. He also ordered the delivery of the consignee's receipt to the Government.

HENRY CLAY STATUE GOES TO VENEZUELA

NEW YORK (AP)—James R. Sheffield, former Ambassador to Mexico, sailed, Dec. 2, for Venezuela, on the cruiser Northampton, to present to the South American country a statue of Henry Clay, for which funds were provided by Congress.

Mr. Clay was an advocate of the cause of Latin-American countries during his service in Congress, and a square in Venezuela's capital, Caracas, is named for him.

DAVIS IS SEATED BY SENATE OVER NYE OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

was assailed as a lobbyist. Mr. Davis is under attack on the ground of undue campaign outlays.

Up to within a few hours of the convening of the current session of Congress there was no indication of any intention of objecting to his taking his place. The reported campaign expense of $368,903, while admitted to be considerable, was explained as representing the expenditures for the Davis-Brown ticket, which included gubernatorial and other sharply contested state offices.

But the day before the session opened on Dec. 1, information was brought to the special senatorial campaign fund investigating committee, disclosing that a supplementary campaign report had been filed in Pennsylvania, and which had not been called to the committee's attention, showing that an additional $185,065 had been spent on behalf of the Davis-Brown ticket.

With the publication of this unexpected development word began to reach the investigating committee from a variety of sources of still other unreported expenditures: one, for instance, alleging a $75,000 item for printing.

JOBLESS SERVE ON JURY

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Jury service is being used as relief for unemployment here. One court in the city has used unemployed men exclusively for jury service in the past week. The jurors receive $2.50 a day.

Costs of War to Call for 68 Cents of Each Tax Dollar in Coming Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Approximately 68 cents of each tax dollar in the next fiscal year will go to pay the cost of wars, Treasury figures reveal. Out of a total anticipated expenditure from the Treasury of $3,923,842,411, approximately $2,694,883,603 will go for national defense, veterans' relief and interest and principal on debts incurred in the war.

The foregoing estimate is conservative and excludes considerable sums from the army and navy budgets which are not used for national defense. A total of $699,084,000 will be paid for national defense purposes of army and navy, Mr. Hoover stated in his budget message.

The veterans' administration will take almost $1,000,000,000 next year, or an estimated $946,289,758. This sum will probably mount as time passes. It is recalled that the Government is still paying pensions to widows of veterans of the war of 1812. The peak of World War veterans' relief still lies ahead.

Besides the foregoing, the Government will pay $486,509,900 in principal on the public debt and $661,000,000 in interest on budget plans. The present debt was contracted in the World War.

Only 22 cents of each tax dollar will for governmental purposes not be affected by war, past or present.

NANKING RAILWAY DEFAULTS

SHANGHAI (AP) — The Nanking Railway has defaulted on an interest payment of £66,700 which fell due Dec. 1.

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The maximum loan to one person at one time was $3,000. No individual might owe the bank in excess of $5,000 at any given time and $7,500 was the largest sum for which any person could be liable to the bank as promisor or endorser.

Renewal of notes was forbidden. He who failed to meet his note must not only submit to the immediate sale of collateral but might not have any further notes discounted for a period of eight months thereafter.

The names of delinquents were ordered to be posted in a prominent place in the bank

Banking regulations and practices have been modified in one hundred and forty-six years. Yet New England's largest bank can today thank its ancestor. For it established the foremost of all banking principles—that the safety of our depositors' money should be and always will be our *first* consideration.

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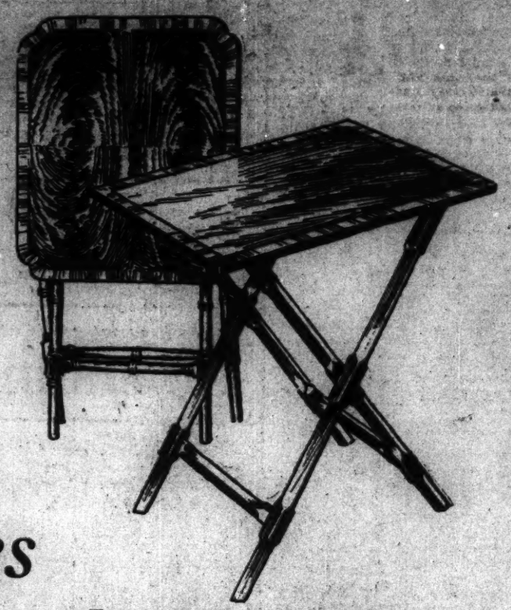

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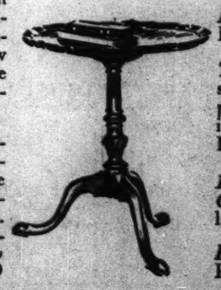
Lower prices for the holidays

THIS year, more than ever, the gift which combines utility with lasting charm is doubly welcome. Mindful of the fact that hundreds of cultured people would rather receive pedigreed furniture for Christmas than any other gift, we have assigned special prices to many of our most desirable pieces. These prices will apply until Christmas, and are exceedingly tempting.

Each piece bears the unmistakable marks of fine joinery, for all Danersk Furniture is fashioned by the colony of master craftsmen in our New England shops. To find the best selection, we recommend an early visit.

Small Piecrust Table. Pictured at the right. Chippendale design. Top, one piece solid mahogany with hand-carved rim and tripod base. Collectors' copy of rare original. Period 1790. Regularly $87. Now, $45



Concord Candlestand. Cherry; natural wax finish. Quaint, 18th Century New England design, with dish turned top. Regularly $27. Now, $15

Dolls Madison Footstool. Finished in mellow tones of old maple or English walnut, and covered with embroidered haircloth. Regularly $18. Now, $12

Mayfair Chair. Covered in jade green or henna wool damask worth $8.25 per yard. Regularly $102. Now, $58.50. Covered in your own material. Regularly $75. Now, $48.60

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Trestle Table. Butterfly style. Reproduction of a prized Early American original. Pine and maple. Regularly $33. Now, $24

18th Century American Candlestand. Regularly $45. Now, $27

Butterfly Table. Regularly $66. Now, $48

Corner Card Table. English Chippendale design. Choice figured mahogany or maple. Regularly $63. Now, $39

Yorkshire Table. Hand-carved, twisted turning, old Tudor type. Solid walnut. Hexagonal, ebony Bakelite top to withstand all possible uses. Regularly $27. Now, $18

Phyfe Drop-Leaf Coffee Table. Regularly $48. Now, $27

American Empire Chair. Mahogany. Embroidered haircloth seat. Regularly $57. Now, $36

Jefferson Wing Chair. Covered in your choice of jade green or henna wool damask worth $8.25 per yd. Regularly $138. Now, $96. Covered in your own material — Regularly $108. Now, $75

Deerfield Desk. Period: American, 1720-1750. Reproduction of a fascinating original. Suitable for narrow spaces. Cherry; natural wax finish. Regularly $186. Now, $120

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Utilities Boards of States Find Powers Hampered by Holding Company Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

dustries, no comparable change is found in our regulating agencies. Their powers have been enlarged somewhat, but in the main, the authority of these regulating officials, their methods of supervision, the working rules of their jobs, remain as originally fashioned for controlling local businesses. In some quarters, therefore, the cry arises that holding companies have fatally impaired regulation by state commissions which have become so antiquated that the system should be thoroughly overhauled, or scrapped.

Kettle Not Wholly Black

Before describing some of the ways in which holding companies are said to impair state regulation, we should briefly recognize some improvements wrought by the new style of organization. This is only fair, for the kettle is not all black. The extent to which these improvements would have occurred without holding companies and the extent to which state commissions deserve some credit are debatable questions. We can only say some improvements have been made during the years that holding companies were rising to dominance.

Thinking particularly of the electrical industry, the development of which has been most spectacular, service has been extended to more and more homes, factories and farms. On the whole, the quality of this service has generally risen, as companies have been consolidated, old plants scrapped, new and larger ones built and interconnected by transmission lines. These activities have required billions of new capital, which holding companies are said to have raised more rapidly and cheaply than otherwise could be done. Likewise more efficient operation has lowered costs of manufacture; the pounds of coal needed for generating a kilowatt-hour have been halved.

Accompanying, if not causing, these betterments, management has become more efficient and its standards higher, aided, no doubt, by the management and engineering companies which pool experience from hundreds of communities. Finally, one may note a tendency to make prices for service uniform over a wider area and on a lower level than pre-war rates.

Holding companies usually stop at this point; critics of these companies begin here. These criticisms usually revolve around three major premises: that holding companies prevent commissions from obtaining information necessary for effective regulations in the interest of householders; that the complicated hierarchy of holding and managing corporations has evolved new ways of making profits which are beyond any effective supervision by commissions; that the piling of one holding corporation upon another increases the profits of the small group of owners controlling the topmost company and makes them more persistent than ever in extracting an ample rate of return from the operating companies to whom customers pay their bills.

Equalizing the Saving

Let us examine some aspects of these intricacies from the standpoint of consumers and the state commissions. Householders are interested in getting the best quality of service at the least necessary expense. Are the economics wrought by holding companies fairly shared between customers and stockholders or do these gains go largely to a small group of dominant stockholders? The commissioners' most important job is to assure a fair sharing.

An illustration of the first named obstacle comes to mind. Last spring the New Hampshire commission began an investigation of transactions among units controlled by the Associated Gas & Electric Company and demanded information from the parent company and its subsidiary holding company which was a voluntary association formed in Massachusetts.

The holding company at once sought and obtained from a lower federal court an injunction stopping the commission from getting records other than those in the files of operating companies doing business in New Hampshire. The commission was stopped at the state line.

This illustrates an important difficulty. Holding and management companies, incorporated in other states, assert that they are not obliged to subject themselves to the rules and supervision of any one state. They are not public utilities; they merely own stock and sell professional advice. Hence all that a state commission may do is investigate that half of a transaction in which a company operating within the state is involved; the rest is taboo.

To many people this is tantamount to seeking evidence in only one pocket of a suit of clothes. And many commissioners feel they can thus be blocked from ascertaining whether operating expenses or earnings are higher than necessary in fairness to consumers. With a multiplicity of corporations above the operating utilities making contracts with one another, the picture invites suspicion, especially when the companies are controlled by one small group, erect a legal barrier in front of investigators, and draw a veil over their dealings instead of offering the facts openly and frankly. Under these circumstances commissioners can never be absolutely certain that they have all the facts needed to reach a decision fair alike to consumers and stockholders.

Milking the Patient Cow

Many opportunities for profit-taking are afforded by this multiplicity of corporations under common control. Fees collected from operating companies by management or engineering companies may be greater than the services are worth or cost; securities of an operating company may be bought and resold by a holding company at substantial profits; a holding company may temporarily borrow funds from a bank or from one of its own subsidiaries and advance these funds to another of its companies at a much higher interest rate than was paid to the original lender; materials may be purchased in large quantities at a discount and the discount kept by the holding company.

In many of these transactions the same owner acts as both buyer and seller; he transfers the customers' payments from one pocket to another so that each pocket may show a profit. The effect of these practices may be to keep economies in the treasuries of holding companies or to augment their revenue, instead of being passed on to customers via rate reductions.

The records of state commissions and of the Federal Trade Commission in its two investigations of holding companies contain many instances; others have doubtless escaped notice. One relatively simple illustration from the record will show the predicament some state commissions are in, and the effect on consumers.

The X Management Company, whose stock is owned by the Y holding company, instructs Mr. A, one of its employees to serve as president of three operating companies. For his services each operating company pays as part of its management fee, or separately, $10,000—making a total of $30,000. The management company, however, may pay Mr. A only $15,000, devoting the remaining $15,000 toward its overhead expense and toward its profits.

Now to a commission investigating rates, $10,000 a year might appear a reasonable president's salary to be included in operating expenses. To learn that Mr. A's salary from his employer is only one-half what is collected from the operating companies, authority over the management company is essential if this fact is not voluntarily told; and the United States Supreme Court has said the management company does not have to tell.

Unscrambling the Eggs

This oversimplified illustration sums up the essential difficulty with management fees. How can a state commission determine whether the fees are more or less than they should be unless it can find out what the services rendered cost the management company? But if it does obtain the management company's expense account, how shall the total expense be divided among a score of operating companies in many states, especially when the management company's organization has to be maintained in readiness to serve when, as, and if needed. One might as well try to unscramble a dozen eggs and put them back in their shells.

Meanwhile, the number of dollars collected in fees increases as the company's business expands, regardless of the amount of advice given by the management company, because these fees are usually assessed at a certain percentage—say 5 per cent—of the gross revenue of the operating company. To be sure, the quality of advice may have something to do with the increased operating revenues, but this is extremely hard to measure.

The present Federal Trade Commission investigation shows that management fees in recent years have been a less important source of holding company revenue than are profits on security transactions. Yet here state commissions seem mired worse than ever. Only about half the states have given their commissions authority over issues of stocks and bonds by operating companies; holding company issues are outside the pale.

When these issues are bought by the holding company, perhaps with a fee to its finance company for making the transfer, and replaced by its own issues or sold directly to bankers, perhaps at a profit, who resell, at a profit, to the investing public, we have confusion worse confounded. How can a state commission see to it that the operating company gets a fair price from its owners, the holding company, or that the holding company, chartered in another state, does not issue its own securities in such amount or at such prices as to present a temptation to squeeze the operating company in order to pay interest or dividends on its own obligations?

Where Pressure Can Help

Yet, though state commissions have no authority over holding company issues, some of them can, if they will, and as some have, exert pressure indirectly by requiring parent holding companies to pay a full price for the stocks and bonds of their wards, the operating companies.

A few years ago Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard dramatically described the practices of present-day financial wizards, including what is called "financial pyramiding" by the use of holding companies. Briefly stated, "pyramiding" involves dividing and subdividing the income of an operating company so as to pay interest or dividends not only on operating company securities, but also on issues of holding and service companies.

The whole process reminds one of irrigation, where the flowing water of a river is diverted to moisten the fields of farms away from the bank of the stream, all the farms being owned by the same person. As the same water serves several farms, so the same stream of revenue from an operating company is in part used again and again to pay interest and dividends on many classes of securities along the way.

The profitableness of this whole structure rests largely on the income from the bottom floor. And some of these superstructures rest heavily on their foundations because holding companies, competing with one another, have paid high prices for controlling stock and then issued their own securities in like amount in order to pay for this high-priced stock. This is an old acquaintance—overcapitalization—not perhaps in the operating company itself, but in the superimposed holding companies.

Does this piling of securities on top of one another impair commission regulation? Let us see. The first thing to notice is that a small change in the rate of return of the operating company means a large change in the amounts available for interest or dividends on securities in the upper stories, unless the holding companies get appreciable profits from other sources outlined earlier.

Rocking the Pyramid

Since the whole pyramid rests chiefly on the backlog of operating companies' earnings, a decline of 1 per cent in the operating company's rate of return, considered by itself, may wipe out possible dividends on the top holding company's common stock, just as an increase in the rate of return may boost potential dividends substantially.

This puts a premium upon keeping up or increasing the operating company's rate of return. The ways in which this can be or has been done are many. Operate more efficiently, thus reducing operating expenses; write up the value of assets which are used as a basis for figuring the rates to consumers; pare down certain items of expense, such as maintenance and provision for depreciation.

How some of these practices harm consumers is often obscure. Company officials retort that rates to consumers are not based on securities outstanding, but on the value of the property, over which state commissions stand guard. True enough. But valuations under existing legal rules are loose enough to permit considerable leeway. Anyway, when state commissions lack information on holding company financial structures, how can they judge the intensity of the pressure to maintain operating company dividends in order to keep up payments on holding company securities, or where that pressure will show itself?

Who Will Get the Fat?

Only extremely vigilant commissioners, with the present scope of their powers, can stop this squeezing until after the damage has been done. In this state of affairs, the cure lies in prevention. In short, these pyramided financial structures act like a magnet in drawing to the holding companies the economies which they help to introduce.

Visualize a tug-of-war between the holding companies, backed by holders of their securities, and consumers, championed by state utility commissions, with the prize of economies of consolidated operation. Will the gains enter the treasuries of holding companies for distribution in dividends, or will they bulge the pocketbooks of householders? Regardless of commission supervision of operating companies, some intelligent observers feel that holding companies unduly help their stockholders to win out.

This picture seems very "bearish." State commissions—some of them at any rate—do help keep the holding companies within bounds; and vigilant, aggressive commissioners can do more if they ask astute questions in hearings on rate and security cases, or if they have somewhat larger powers, appropriations and staffs. Yet on the whole the holding companies are largely outside the pale of state authorities.

In this unregulated domain two concepts struggle for supremacy: that utility service, including ownership of the means of serving, is a private business affected with a public interest; that it is a public business intrusted to private capital.

If we take the latter view those who control holding companies have duties like a guardian to his wards, the wards in this case being the consumers of utility service in greater degree than the buyers of holding company securities.

Among those duties is a fair sharing of the economies wrought by the new organization of these industries. One such holding company has publicly avowed this idea, stating its aim as a 50-50 sharing of economies obtained. This may not be the right division in all cases, but it expresses an equitable basis.

The recent elections produced one straw pointing in this direction. In an editorial in the Electrical World for Nov. 15, 1930, are found these words with a new and challenging sound:

"The light and power industry . . . is in disrepute as a national institution and the blame rests very largely upon its own shoulders. . . . The industry should marshal its leadership immediately for developing a positive and workable program for improved public relations. This program should measure conditions *within* (italics mine) the industry with the same precision as conditions without the industry and should be applied persistently and courageously."

To the extent that all holding companies follow this lead conscientiously, state commissions would have an easier task and the companies themselves might see fade from the wall the handwriting of "further regulation."

CROSSINGS REMOVAL TO COST $113,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Total expenditures aggregating $113,000,000 over a period of five years will be spent in New York State in the elimination of 842 grade crossings, the Public Service Commission announced on Nov. 27.

While many such projects are under way, work on others is being held up by litigation instituted by railroads to test the legality of the law, which provides that all work on elimination of crossings at grade shall be paid for at the prevailing scale of wages and on a basis of an eight-hour day.

PACIFIC INSTITUTE TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN CHINA

Date Fixed for 1931 Parley —Improved Relations Is Conference's Object

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—China, its economic development and foreign relations, will be the major consideration of the 1931 international conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which will be held in China from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4, it was decided at a program meeting held here on Dec. 1 of representatives of six national councils of the institute—the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Japan and China.

The subject comes under the general heading of the study of international economic relations in the Pacific area.

The institute is unofficial, identifying itself as a body with no national or international policies and passing no votes or resolutions at the conclusion of its conferences. Its sole object is the improvement of international relations in the Pacific area through better understanding based on personal contacts, research and free discussion.

Between 150 and 200 members from 10 countries are expected to attend the 1931 conference. This will be the fourth biennial gathering of the institute and the second to be held in the Orient. The last meeting was in Kyoto, Japan. Announcement will be made later by the China group of the city in China where the next meeting will be held.

Those present at the program meeting were: Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the Pacific Council of the Institute; Charles F. Loomis, of Honolulu, acting general secretary; K. C. Li, of New York, representing the China Council; Yusuke Tsurumi, Japanese Liberal leader, who spoke for the Japanese Council; J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; Prof. R. C. Mills, of the University of Sydney, Australia; Prof. Norman MacKenzie, of the University of Toronto; J. B. Condliffe, international research secretary of the institute; Charles P. Howland, chairman international research committee; Edward C. Carter secretary of the American Council; Dr. P. C. Chang and Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University.

Children's Theater for Birmingham

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Life is being made brighter for children of the slums in Birmingham by the Birmingham Children's Theater Company.

Realizing the need of something to counteract the dreariness of long winter evenings in ill-lit courtyards and alleys, this organization gives frequent performances of children's plays at Kyrle Hall, Sheep Street, one of the darkest areas of the city. So far as possible, the children themselves are taught play-acting, the making of scenery, and other aspects of theater life.

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Made from a good old fashioned recipe —a hearty, zestful bread with a delicious crust. Scientifically baked, of the finest ingredients.
Loaf 10c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

DRY LAW REPEAL ACT INTRODUCED IN NEW JERSEY

Audit and Accounting Plan Adopted in Senate at Special Session

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—A bill to repeal the state prohibition enforcement act was introduced by Emerson L. Richards (R.), state Senator from Atlantic County, at the special session of the state Senate on Dec. 1.

In addition, the upper House voted to set up an audit and accounting system for the state government, and enacted a remedial employment measure and a bill appropriating $140,000 for various state activities.

Opposition to the introduction of the repeal measure was voiced by S. Rusling Leap (R.), Senator from Salem County, but was not pressed when Mr. Richards threatened obstructionist tactics on other legislation.

The audit and accounting measure follows the reorganization plan proposed by the Abell audit and finance commission for a uniform state-wide accounting system and is designed to keep precise and continuous tab on the state's financial condition.

To relieve the state employment situation, the Senate authorized the issuance of emergency bonds by counties and municipalities in a sum not exceeding one-eighth of one per cent of the average assessed property valuation for three years back.

Twenty-six of the Abell commission measures were introduced at the session, most of which will be laid over until the 1931 session. Before the reconvening of the Legislature on Dec. 29, it is planned to hold public hearings by the Senate and House Judiciary Committees on Abell bills which would expand the state budget to include all expenditures, centralize state buying and state licensing and establish a state executive committee to supersede in the main the functions of the present State House Commission.

Organization in both houses for the opening of the 1931 session was perfected by Republican caucuses and, as both houses are overwhelmingly Republican, nomination is tantamount to election. In the upper house A. Crozer Reeves, Senator from Mercer, was nominated Republican floor leader, succeeding Joseph G. Wolber of Essex, who was nominated president of the Senate, and in the Assembly Russell S. Wise of Passaic County was named Speaker, and Charles P. Otto Jr. of Union County was nominated to succeed him as majority floor leader.

B. U. GRADUATE TO HEAD COLLEGE

Inauguration of Dr. Cecil F. Cheverton as president of California Christian College marks the third Boston University Graduate to assume his duties as head of an American college within the last four weeks, officials of the local institution announced on Dec. 2.

Dr. Cheverton is a member of the Boston University class of 1918. He is also a graduate of Drake University at Des Moines, Ia., and was the first professor of California Christian College when it opened in 1920. Raymond F. Clapp, B. U. '00, head of the Schauffler School in Cleveland, O., and Dr. Robert Williams, B. U. '27, president of Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., are the other graduates to be recently honored.

BOTTLERS TO OPPOSE ANY BEVERAGE TAX

Efforts to defeat the proposed tax on bottled beverages in Massachusetts were launched by heads of various businesses allied with the bottling industry at a meeting in the City Club, Dec. 1.

The tax was recommended recently by Henry P. Long, state tax commissioner, as a possible source of revenue to meet the expense which the State incurred by passage of the Old Age Assistance Act at the last legislative sessions. It was said at the meeting that the commissioner's proposal had held up the entrance of a $500,000 bottling concern into the State. A special meeting of the bottlers' association was recommended for Dec. 8 at the Hotel Bradford.

4-H CLUBS CO-OPERATE IN MARKETING EGGS

LACONIA, N. H.—What is believed to be the first 4-H cooperative marketing enterprise in New England was inaugurated recently in Belknap County, N. H., by Stanley E. Wilson, county club agent. The plan calls for the retailing of graded eggs at a premium of five cents above the regular market price. The eggs are sold in special 4-H cartons stamped with the New England label and bearing the name of the club boy who produced them.

The largest of these junior cooperators is probably Edwin Goodwin of Laconia, who now has about 60 pullets in winter quarters and aims to go into the chicken business in earnest next year by building up a flock of at least 500 birds.

BACON FOR SIMPLER BALLOT QUESTIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Declaring himself as dissatisfied with the involved wording of the referendum of the ballot in the recent state election, Gasper G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, on Dec. 1, told 250 members of the Faith Church Men's Club that he favored a simple description.

"I would amend the Constitution to do away with the necessity of any description of such questions on the ballot," he said, "I would confine the wording to a title of the question and a bare statement showing whether the question had been passed or rejected by the Legislature."

SMALLER CLASSES IN SCHOOLS SOUGHT

A plan to give employment to several hundred school teachers by decreasing the number of pupils in all classes of the first six grades to 35, was discussed by the Boston School Committee at a meeting Dec. 1.

The plan, which, according to Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, its sponsor, would greatly benefit the children by providing more individual attention, as well as relieving the unemployment situation among teachers, was referred to the Board of Apportionment with a recommendation that it be given speedy consideration.

Children Are Taught How to Repair Toys

A new service whereby children who have dolls or toys with wabbly arms or wheels may learn to mend them is announced by Home Information Center, 87 Beacon Street.

This service is in charge of Miss Jean Mardin, well-known maker of marionettes. Children are invited to come on Dec. 6 and 13 from 10:30 to 12 o'clock. Miss Mardin will teach them, and supervise their work until the toys are in condition for further play, without charge.

Also, Mme. Jeanette Squier will assist any bringing coats or dresses to remodel, on Dec. 2, 9 and 16, from 2 to 4 o'clock. This service, too, is free.

GIRL SCOUTS TO HEAR OF ENGLISH METHODS

More than 400 Girl Scout captains of the Boston Metropolitan District will gather at Girl Scout headquarters, 97 Huntington Avenue, to attend a conference at which they will be taught something of English methods of leadership by Miss Joyce Wolton of Foxlease, Eng.

Miss Wolton is a Girl Guide, and is in Boston under the auspices of the local Council of Girl Scouts. She is giving a special course in Troop Management, after the English manner, to a selected group of about 40 captains

IN THE SHIP LANES

CONFLICTING reports emanate from various sources as to the volume of both passenger and cargo traffic handled by the shipping companies in various parts of the world. Despite a report from the transatlantic passenger conference to the effect that carryings between the United States and Europe were much lower this year than in 1929, the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland states that the number of American tourists landing in ports of the United Kingdom during the three summer months exceeded those for the previous year, the total for 1930 being 118,500, or more than 2000 above the corresponding summer of 1929. Similarly, during the first nine months of the current year the total number of visitors from all points, excluding British dominions, aggregated 219,000, also a considerable increase over the previous year. At the same time it notes that business travel to the United Kingdom declined.

From a cargo standpoint, however, the number of transits through the Panama Canal, for instance, aggregated for October 517 commercial vessels, and while this was the second highest for the current calendar year, the traffic was 8 per cent below that of October, 1929.

West Indies Services

Continuing the same analysis, it is noted that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will not have any ships in the New York-Bermuda trade this year, its steamship Arcadian having been withdrawn from this route following the withdrawal of its two lines to the east and west coast of South America. Yet, at the same time, the Canadian Pacific Steamships, which have never before participated in this trade, have scheduled the largest ship ever to run in regular service to Bermuda, this being the steamship Duchess of York, which will leave New York every Saturday, reaching Hamilton, Bermuda, Monday mornings.

The West Indies services this winter, in addition to the regular lines operating in this trade, will comprise approximately 150 special cruises, offered by a number of companies, most of which will have more than one vessel in the trade. As an indication that these voyages are becoming of some social consequence, it is interesting to note a recent statement from the Holland-America Line, reporting that a woman had reserved accommodations for 12 guests for the second cruise of that company's flagship Statendam, sailing from New York Jan. 8, from which the line adduced that its cruise was taking on the nature of a yachting trip in the eyes of prospective travelers.

Oriente Surpasses Expectations

When the new Ward liner Oriente underwent her sea trials recently a speed of 21 knots an hour was attained, thus making her one of the fastest turbo-electric liners afloat. She will enter the New York-Havana run Dec. 17, running as companion to her sistership, the Morro Castle. The construction of the two ships represents an investment of $10,000,000 and is regarded as another tribute to the constructive provisions of the Jones-White Marine Act. Both vessels are 508 feet long and have accommodations for 500 passengers.

Cuban Services

In addition to the direct water route from New York to Havana, the Peninsula & Occidental Steamship Company provides what virtually amounts to a "sea ferry" from Key West. The Havana Special now leaves Boston at 4 p. m., New York at 10:15 p. m. and reaches Key West the second forenoon, whence the connecting boat leaves at 12 noon, arriving at Havana at 6:30 p. m. A connection from Chicago is afforded at Jacksonville through rearrangements of the schedules of both the Floridan, of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Dixie Limited, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

Similar schedules prevail northbound, and connection for Havana is also possible via Port Tampa, whence semiweekly sailings from Key West, and thence from Havana, are possible in each direction.

New Hotel

The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., and the Canadian Pacific Railway have combined to erect a new hotel at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which will be situated at Lakeside, a suburb of Yarmouth. The hotel will have 45 rooms, and the surrounding cottages 25 more. The total cost is estimated to be $450,000 and the project will be completed in time for next summer's tourist business. Yarmouth is the point at which the Eastern Steamship Lines from Boston and New York deliver passengers to the Dominion Atlantic Railway—a subsidiary of the C. P. R.—for movement to Digby, the land of Evangeline, and Halifax.

Steamship Schedules

While special voyages are scheduled from the northern ports to the West Indies, the regular services of the United Fruit Line provide an all-year service from Boston, New York and New Orleans to the exotic ports of the Caribbean. The Great White Fleet sailings are on a semiweekly basis from New York and a triweekly basis from New Orleans, with the probability that service to Boston will be resumed to meet the threat of the Canadian National Steamships which are using the port this year. The United Fruit cruises are in the regularly scheduled routes of the company's ships and afford a variety of choice in selecting the ports to be visited.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 4

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Charbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; President Johnson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Dec. 5

Olympic (9 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, Dec. 6

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Adriatic, White Star, Cobh, Liverpool; Bremen (1 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L. for Naples, Genoa; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Southern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec. 9

Volendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian American, for Bergen, Oslo; Frederic VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Dec. 12

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Dec. 13

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Dec. 13

City of Los Angeles, Lassen, for Honolulu.

Monday, Dec. 15

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Thursday, Dec. 11

Manila Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Dec. 13

Mishima Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 4

Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Friday, Dec. 5

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Dec. 7

Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Vulcania, Comilich, from Naples, Lisbon; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Dec. 8

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Rotterdam, Holland-American, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Tuesday, Dec. 9

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Paris; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Ascania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Roma, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples; President Pilmore, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE BOSTON

Monday, Dec. 8

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3

Vocal and Instrumental

Franz Lehar Program (WEAF Chain). Concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; James Melton, tenor soloist, 8:30. **Olive Palmer**, soprano; **Paul Oliver**, tenor; **Elisabeth Lennox**, contralto; **Revelers Quartet**; orchestra (WEAF—T). Third anniversary light classical and popular review. 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Dinner music, 6:05.

Tosca Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Classical half hour. 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Half hour. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; **Strollers Quartet**; **Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra** (CBS—T). "William Tell" by Mr. Burbig and program in same mood. 8.

Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Mary McCoy, soprano; Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; Penne Sisters; chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied popular hour 9:30. NBC Pacific hour. 9:30.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). Half hour. 11.

Characteristic Music

"The Caribbeans" (CBS—T). Half hour in the Spanish manner by quartet and orchestra. 10.

Leonard Joy's string orchestra; Graniland Rice interview (WEAF—T). Another Spanish half hour in the popular manner including an arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero." 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45. 9.

"What Is New in Mathematics" (WEAF—T). **Prof. Edward V. Huntington**, Harvard mechanics professor. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). **William Hard**. 7:45.

"The Financial Situation at the Year End", Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 Mme. Dupuy, French diction.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC. Moonrland sketch, "Old Thankful."
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
8:30 Homelyker's Orchestra; vocal duo.
9:00 NBC, Eversady Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist.
9:30 NBC. Phil Dewey, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; salon orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Ridsout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report.
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Seminole Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "Uncle Willard," recorded program.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes"; sketch.
8:45 Popular program.
9:30 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Don Byron, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra.
9:50 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Electrical Merchandising; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:05 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:30 "Talkie Triumphs."
6:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
8:00 Melodists Orchestra.
8:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
8:30 Popular program.
8:45 Shepard Modernists Orchestra.
7:00 "Forget-Me-Not"; recorded program.
7:30 Cora Ruston, pianist; vocal duo; saxophone soloist; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Colin O'More, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Organ Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Vocal soloists; chorus; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison Louis Katzman's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Big Sister Club.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Boston Singers, male quartet; Jessie H. Symonds, violinist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:05 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Blue Chasers."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album"; soloists; orchestra.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates that world consumption of American cotton in October approximated 989,000 bales, compared with 892,000 in September, 835,000 in August, and approximately 1,313,000 in October last year.

FUTURE RULE IN REICH LIES WITH LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

long run more than immediate success in purely labor questions.

If they succeed in preserving the democracy, all may end well. If they fail, they will have lost much. The present policy taxes the patience of their followers. The left wing of the party demands opposition to the Government—even at the risk of the Hitlerites riding into power—and, protection of the workmen against the continual attacks on wages. The standard of living of the masses is rapidly sinking. There have been riots here and there, and the Communists are making the most of the situation. The present situation might have been avoided, it is held in the Liberal camp, if the Government had been willing to coöperate with the Social Democrats. But the Economic Party and the German People's Party refuse. Behind the latter there are strong industrial interests, opposed to labor, and to some extent also to the parliamentary régime, because it gives labor greater influence.

Industry is gradually realizing that it made a mistake in investing too much borrowed money in rationalizing its production. This explains partly its demand that its financial burdens should be lowered and that the Government should restore its finances without new taxes on industry.

The Government succeeded in doing this. But such measures as the cutting of state officials' salaries and the introduction of new taxation levied on the masses does not aid in pacifying the people. Radicalism is still on the increase, as various recent local elections have proved.

The people have seldom felt so disturbed as now. Excitement in the Fascist and Communist press, talk of a dictatorship, increase of taxation, lowering of wages, insufficient lowering of prices of foodstuffs, talk about Germany's inability to pay reparations, strained foreign relations are all filling the atmosphere with much unrest.

But the Government hopes that by placing the Reich's finances on a sound basis, German credit abroad will be strengthened, fresh money will come into the country, industry will revive, export will increase, unemployment will decrease and radicalism abate. One of its chief concerns is to pass through the winter safely, expecting that in the spring everything will become better.

CARLOAD OF SHEEP ARRIVES FROM WEST

Arrival of the first carload of western sheep designed to restock the depleted flocks of Massachusetts farms was announced on Dec. 1 by the State Department of Agriculture.

The car is at West Brookfield, Mass., and contains 240 ewes, "of good size and well fitted to New England conditions," the department says. About two-thirds are white-faced ewes from Montana, and the remainder black-faced ones from South Dakota. Other carloads are on the way, it was announced.

SMITH COLLEGE CLUB TO GIVE ITALIAN PLAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The faculty of the Italian departments of Mount Holyoke, Harvard and Yale are to be guests at the presentation of Luigi Pirandelle's "La Giara" by the members of Il Tricolore, the Italian club at Smith College, on Dec. 3. The Italian club is composed of students who have shown an especial interest and proficiency in the language.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOSQUITO TO GO ON

The campaign against the mosquito in Barnstable County will continue if provisions of a bill filed with the Clerk of the Senate by the State Reclamation Board, Dec. 1, are accepted. In addition to recommending a method of meeting mosquito control expenses, the board also asks that certain provisions of the existing reclamation laws be clarified.

Expenses for the reclamation work could be met, the board suggested, by expending from the state treasury sums equal in the aggregate to 20 cents on each $1000 of taxable valuations of all the towns included in the project. Under provisions of the bill the amount would then be assessed back on the towns as additions to their respective quotas of the state tax.

MUNICIPALITIES TOLD TO PLAN FOR PENSION

Cities and towns in Massachusetts must make additional appropriations for 1931 to meet the initial expense of the old age assistance program, regardless of whether the Legislature should adopt the plan of a tax on bottled beverages to reimburse the municipal governments.

In a letter sent on Dec. 1 to mayors and boards of selectmen in the Commonwealth, Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare, estimates that 8000 persons in the State, 70 years of age or over, are eligible for assistance, averaging $8 a week a person, under the law which goes into effect July 1, 1931. Eventually local governments will be reimbursed wholly or in part.

BUILDING INCREASE SHOWN IN OCTOBER

A marked increase in building activity in Massachusetts for October is recorded in reports to the State Department of Labor and Industries from the 39 cities and 16 larger towns of the Commonwealth.

The aggregate value represented by applications filed in October was $9,228,426, a gain of 15.8 per cent over September. Of the total amount, $7,503,025 represented buildings in cities and $1,725,401 construction in towns.

Mrs. Keith-Miller 'Blown Off Course'

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)—Mrs. J. M. Keith-Miller, Australian aviatrix for whom a widespread search was made after she failed to arrive in Miami, Fla., Nov. 20 on a flight from Havana, told of being forced down on Andros Island, a remote link in the Bahamas island chain, by adverse weather, which tossed her far off her projected course.

Andros Island is approximately 125 miles south by east of Miami and search had not been made in that vicinity, for aviators, recalling a 30-mile-an-hour east wind Friday, had expressed the belief that her reconditioned plane would be blown westward.

Mrs. Keith-Miller said she ran into a heavy gale soon after leaving Havana and came down in the bush, five miles back of Kemps Bay, Andros Island. Her plane, she said, was undamaged and she was not injured.

Commissioner Forsyth at Andros Island, she continued, helped her obtain a small boat to bring her here. She said she planned to return to Andros Island Dec. 2 and fly her plane to Miami.

Mrs. Keith-Miller's location in the neighborhood of Andros Island was puzzling to aviation authorities at Miami. The wind reported Friday, they said, indicated she would be blown to the westward of her course.

Aviators were advised that Mrs. Keith-Miller had set a 34 degree course direct from Havana to Miami. Considering this, and the fact she had no bank and turn dials, no radio and was unequipped for blind flying, airmen said they had assumed she would be blown westward over the Gulf of Mexico.

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The interview of Mr. Brisbane with Mrs. Eddy is a profoundly interesting document and will be searched more and more carefully for all that it portrays as time goes on. It is illuminating, historical, and in a certain sense a precious thing to those interested in the Cause and progress of Christian Science.

The year 1907, when the interview first appeared, was a remarkable one in Christian Science history. The introduction to the book, written by Rufus Steele, sets forth clearly the major occurrences of that time and the things which inspired the Brisbane interview.

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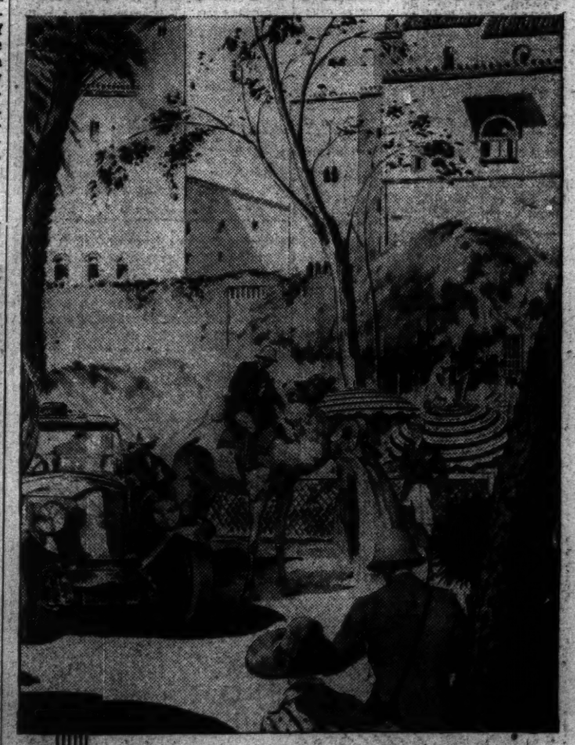

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MINORS READY FOR SHOWDOWN

Class AA Circuits Prepared to Settle Draft Question With Majors

MONTREAL (AP) — Minor league baseball's three class AA circuits, the American Association, International League and Pacific Coast League, are prepared for a showdown on the draft question, chief thorn in the side of major-minor relations.

Some sort of decisive action is expected Dec. 2 when three leagues meet in joint observance to discuss the major leagues' demand that they submit to the draft. In event of a refusal, the majors declared they were prepared to sever all business relations with the big minors as well as with the class A Western and class B Indiana-Illinois-Iowa leagues.

These five organizations are non-draft leagues. That is, they are exempt from the major-minor agreement under which the majors can purchase any minor league player for certain fixed sums. The three AA circuits have a separate agreement with the majors, the so-called modified draft, by which the majors can select for a fixed sum, players in these leagues who previously have played in the majors.

Minors Fail to Agree

Since the three big minors have failed to manifest any unanimity of opinion on the question, baseball men fought shy of predictions as to the outcome of the conference Dec. 2. The opinion most generally held, however, was that the AA circuits would indicate their willingness to accept the draft if the draft prices were fixed in the neighborhood of $20,000. The majors at a recent joint conference at Cleveland, were understood to have offered $17,500, but were turned down.

The draft and its complexities has thrown into the background other activities in connection with the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. The first meeting of the National Association will be held Dec. 3, but until then the AA leagues and their attitude toward the draft absorb most of the attention.

Trade winds were nothing but light zephyrs Dec. 1 but with the influx of major league club owners and managers, a brisk spurt in player deals was anticipated. Major league representatives will have no official connection with the convention, but will stand by as interested observers and as possible purchasers of minor league talent.

League Officers Elected

Both the Pacific coast and International Leagues were understood to be split on the draft question. The International's session, in particular, was heated, with the membership understood to be evenly divided on the question. Baltimore, Montreal, Newark and Buffalo were reported solidly against the draft.

These two meetings accomplished little. The International League did hear the treasurer's report and re-elected Charles H. Knapp of Baltimore president, Lawrence Solman of Toronto vice-president and William J. Manley of New York secretary-treasurer.

The Pacific Coast League tried vainly to elect a president with four votes for Harry Williams of Los Angeles, the incumbent; three for J. C. Ewing of Oakland and one for J. J. Sullivan of Seattle. Williams drew his support from San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland and Los Angeles. Ewing's three votes came from Hollywood, Oakland and Missions. Seattle threw its aid to Sullivan.

The Jersey City Club of the International League, which signed a new manager, George Toporcer, also traded Maurice "Jess" Bream, right-handed pitcher, to St. Paul of the American Association for Frank "Bots" Nekola, former college star at Holy Cross.

The Baltimore Internationals announced the purchase of Ralph Boyle, outfielder, and Bernie James, infielder, from the Boston Braves. Boyle was out on option with Providence and Albany of the Eastern League last season and James to the Newark Internationals.

One of the 'Big Ten' All-Stars

R. E. RUSSELL '33
Northwestern University Football Team of 1930.

Northwestern and Purdue Each Awarded Three Places

All-Intercollegiate Conference Football Team for 1930 Finds Wisconsin, Chicago, Indiana and Iowa Not Represented—Fesler for Captain

ALL-INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE 1930 FOOTBALL TEAM

Position	Player and class	College
Left end	F. M. Baker '31	Northwestern
Left tackle	E. G. Van Bibber '31	Purdue
Left guard	C. L. Munn '31	Minnesota
Center	M. D. Morrison '32	Michigan
Right guard	W. S. Woodworth '31	Northwestern
Right tackle	A. E. Bodman '33	Illinois
Right end	Capt. W. E. Fesler '31	Ohio State
Quarterback	J. A. White '32	Purdue
Left halfback	J. C. Wheeler '33	Michigan
Right halfback	Edward Risk '32	Purdue
Fullback	R. E. Russell '33	Northwestern

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Football in the Intercollegiate Conference or "Big Ten" was not so well balanced this year. Three teams were too strong and the other seven too weak, the former running up lopsided scores and the strong teams avoiding each other, it seemed. However, the Conference did very well in intersectional engagements all along the line. And, taking everything into consideration, a very fine crop of playing talent was produced..

Northwestern University, which tied for the undefeated title, had more stars than anybody else on the first team, but nobody much to back them up in the reserves. University of Michigan, also undefeated, on the contrary, had few stars, but plenty of first-class reserves. Purdue University, the third strong team and former title winner, had most of its talent on the first string.

In the shuffle for places on the all-star eleven, Northwestern comes out with three, Purdue with three, Michigan with two and Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio State with one each. Those who did not place, though they might have with another turn of the spectroscope, were Wisconsin, Chicago, Indiana and Iowa.

Fesler for Captain

Because of his experience and all-around ability, the captaincy is awarded to W. E. Fesler '31 of Ohio State, twice an all-America end and this year not only an end, but a fullback, pilot, punter, passer and what not. It is seldom that one athlete can perform better in such a variety of functions than can a number of specialists. This, however appeared to be the case at Ohio State, where everything seemed to go well only when Fesler was the nucleus of the action. He is placed at right end, where he began his college career and where he continued when on defense. At the other end is placed F. M. Baker '31 of Northwestern, whose pass catching was one of the chief scoring assets of the Wildcats. Baker was a great blocker and tackler, and a hardy individual, capable of playing full time in every game.

There were many other good ends. Purdue had a fine pair in Paul Moss '33 and P. R. Calvert '32, who will be back again next year. M. E. Gantenbein '31 attracted attention at Wisconsin, C. R. Larkins '31 at Ohio State and L. E. Oliphant Jr. '31 and R. J. Fencl '33 at Northwestern.

Tackle positions go to E. G. Van Bibber '31 of Purdue and A. E. Bodman '33 of Illinois, a veteran and a sophomore. Both are rangy and aggressive and were largely responsible for the strength of their lines. Northwestern had a fine pair in J. D. Marvil '32 and J. H. Riley '32 either of whom would be a fair exchange for the first selections, but who had to be left off because a team mate is selected for guard. L. F. Draveling '31 of Michigan received praise, as did M. M. Lubratovich '31 of Wisconsin and H. E. Ely '31 of Iowa.

Outstanding players are placed at guard, W. S. Woodworth '31 of Northwestern and C. L. Munn '31 of Minnesota. Oddly, both of these guards were used to do the serious punting for their teams. They were, however, all-around stars who fitted in best at guard, and both at times have been accused of "grand-standing." This is a strange charge, indeed, to be hurled against guards, who are usually considered by the fan to be the most colorless players. Yet the activity of Woolworth and Munn was so enthusiastic and spectacular that they became targets for attention. G. S. Kabat '33 at Wisconsin was another fine guard, as was G. T. Stears '32 at Purdue, S. J. Horwitz '31 of Chicago, and J. T. Zeller '32 of Indiana.

M. D. Morrison '32 of Michigan appears to be the favorite for center, with C. L. Miller '32 of Purdue second, followed by C. H. Ehrensberger '33 of Ohio State and R. E. Clark '31 of Northwestern. Ehrensberger was a great kicker of after points as well as a dependable center.

For quarterback the first call goes to J. A. White '32, who handled the Boilermakers' power and pass attacks with admirable skill, and was a speedy ball runner himself. Harry L. Newman '33 of Michigan attracted some attention, chiefly for his pass-throwing, but also for his selection of plays. F. H. Leach Jr. '33 at Northwestern was of value largely as a blocker, while L. G. Hinchman '33 was a high scorer at Ohio State. V. P. Dauer '32 invaluable at Indiana, Paul Stagg '32 at Chicago, and L. B. Jensvold '31 at Iowa.

Hard to Pick Halfbacks

When it comes to picking halfbacks the hardest problem is presented. The selection goes to J. C. Wheeler '33 of Michigan because the Wolverines deserve another place on the team, and to Edward Risk '32 of Purdue, a fast and shifty runner without whom the Boilermakers did not look so flashy. If Northwestern had fewer representatives elsewhere on the team, L. F. Hanley '31 would deserve selection. He was a remarkably reliable punt catcher, punt returner, passer and runner, and called the signals for his eleven. An all-around player who lacked only weight to make him powerful, Wheeler was responsible for much of Michigan's running game. Michigan had another fine halfback in J. O. Simrall '31, while Minnesota had W. O. Brockmeyer '31, Wisconsin had W. E. Lusby '31, Purdue had Lewis Pope '32, Northwestern had H. H. B. Bruder '31, Illinois had G. T. Berry '33 and P. J. Yanuskus '32 and Iowa had R. E. Hickman '32.

Northwestern had the two finest fullbacks in the conference, Ernest Rentner '33 and R. E. Russell '33. Rentner might have been selected; but he was unable to complete the season, so Russell stepped over from halfback and performed even better than Rentner at the plunging specialty. Rentner was more of a finessing fullback, punting and passing and running as well as plunging. Russell was a slow starter but found holes and plowed through with tremendous leg drive. Michigan had a driving fullback in M. R. Hudson '32, Minnesota in J. A. Manders '33, Wisconsin in J. B. Schneller '33, Purdue in A. J. Yunevich '32 and A. J. Horstman '33, Chicago in W. A. Knudson '31, and Iowa in O. M. Sansen '32. Knudson was perhaps the outstanding defensive fullback, and the weakness of the Maroon line gave him plenty to do.

TWO YALE PLAYERS ACCEPT

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Fred J. Linehan '31, guard, and Francis T. Vincent '31, captain and tackle of the Yale eleven, have accepted invitations to play with Andy Kerr's All-East eleven in the annual contest with the West at San Francisco New Year's Day. Vincent and Linehan are the first of the prominent eastern players to join Kerr's squad. Kerr added, however, that he expects to have the strongest delegation of representative eastern players that he has ever assembled for this contest. Dick Hanley, Northwestern coach, will select 11 men from middle western elevens to join with the 11 Kerr names.

ROPER TO ATTEND YALE PARTY

NEW YORK (AP)—W. W. Roper, who ended his career as coach of football at Princeton this season, will be a guest of honor at Yale's annual "win, lose or draw" party given by Nicholas Roberts Dec. 6 in Montclair, N. J. This is the first time since these celebrations were begun 10 years ago that an invitation has been sent to any except Yale men. Roper's team this year gave Yale a great battle before losing, 10 to 7. Coach M. A. Stevens of Yale, his entire 1930 squad and 10 former Eli gridiron captains, as well as alumni from all parts of the country, will be present.

Crescent A. C. Leads Class C Standing

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
First Group					
Crescent A. C.	6	0	30	12	1.000
Yale Club	4	2	23	13	.697
New York A. C.	3	3	24	18	.500
Harvard Club	2	4	17	23	.333
Princeton Club	2	4	13	29	.333
Columbia U. C.	1	5	19	33	.167
Second Group					
Bayside T. C.	4	1	28	9	.800
City A. C.	4	1	23	15	.605
Park Avenue S. C.	2	2	11	17	.500
Fraternity S. T. C.	2	3	17	16	.400
Block Hall Club	0	6	7	38	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Class C squash tennis team of the Crescent Athletic Club now reigns alone undefeated in the metropolitan team championship for that class of players, as the result of the play of the sixth round in the first two groups Dec. 1. The New Moon team has now a clear lead of two rounds with only four more to come, as the result of its victory on its home courts over the Harvard Club team, 5 to 2, in the first group.

Bayside Tennis Club, hitherto the unbeaten leader in the second group, was overtaken when it was defeated by the team of the City Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 3. Bayside, playing on its own courts, had defeated the City Athletic Club team in the opening match of the season, and this evened the account. As both teams are stronger than the balance of the group, it seems probable that there will have to be a playoff to decide the leader, after the regular schedule.

Yale Club maintained its second place, two rounds behind, in the first group, by taking the odd match from Columbia University Club, on the courts of the latter, 4 to 3, and New York Athletic Club is now alone in third place as the result of a victory, also 4 to 3, over the 1930 champions, Princeton Club, on the Mercury Foot courts.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Sixth Round

GROUP ONE

CRESCENT A. C. 5; HARVARD CLUB 2

D. K. Clifford, Harvard, defeated Crosby Allison, Crescent, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated W. M. Rice Jr., Harvard, 17—16, 13—15, 15—12.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, won from F. S. Miley, Harvard, by default.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated J. S. Murphy, Harvard, 15—1, 15—3.

Paul Cavanaugh, Crescent, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, 15—13, 15—5, 15—6.

M. S. Matluck, Harvard, defeated E. B. Meurer, Crescent, 17—14, 15—13, 15—13.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated R. A. Connelly, Harvard, 15—6, 15—10.

YALE CLUB 4; COLUMBIA U. C. 3

E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale, 15—12, 15—4.

A. F. Greer, Yale, defeated B. M. Gale, Columbia, 15—14, 15—12.

C. S. Weidlich, Yale, defeated R. W. Inne, Columbia, 15—8, 15—9.

D. D. Jackson, Columbia, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale, 15—10, 15—15.

N. T. Lane Jr., Yale, defeated J. D. Manley, Columbia, 15—17, 15—9.

C. J. Herkert, Columbia, defeated O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale, 8—15, 15—8, 15—3.

Mead Treadwell, Yale, defeated H. W. Hanemann, Columbia, 15—6, 14—17, 15—3.

NEW YORK A. C. 4; PRINCETON CLUB 3

W. A. Durant, New York, defeated J. P. Poe, Princeton, 15—5, 12—15, 15—6.

M. D. Grant, New York, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 15—12, 15—12.

Sefton Tranter, New York, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton, 15—7, 15—8.

E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, defeated P. L. Blake, New York, 9—15, 15—7, 15—6.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, won from E. B. Sanger, New York, by default.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton, 15—13, 15—4, 15—1.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton, defeated L. W. Warshauer, New York, 15—4, 10—15, 15—8.

GROUP TWO

CITY A. C. 4, BAYSIDE T. C. 3

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated Theodore A. Backer, City, 15—7, 15—13.

John A. Wiley, Bayside, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 8—15, 15—6, 15—11.

M. H. Fischer, City, defeated William Hoffman, Bayside, 15—11, 11—15, 15—15.

Carlton Block, City, defeated H. Gordon Smith, Bayside, 15—9, 15—11.

Edgar F. Simon, City, defeated R. W. Hill, Bayside, 15—8, 15—5.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated Walter Weingarten, City, 15—13, 15—3.

A. B. Heineman, City, defeated Thomas Flynn, Bayside, 15—13, 15—7.

FRATERNITY S. T. C. 7, BLOCK HALL CLUB 0

E. D. Bartow, Fraternity, defeated W. P. Spence, Block Hall, 15—11, 15—13.

P. S. Patton, Fraternity, defeated C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, 15—4, 15—2.

S. W. Smith, Fraternity, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 17—14, 15—17, 15—3.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, 15—10, 15—5.

D. A. Leith, Fraternity, defeated F. C. Elwes, Block Hall, 15—9, 15—8.

R. W. Pressprich Jr., Fraternity, defeated G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, 15—4, 15—12.

L. M. Banks, Fraternity, defeated Francis Peterson, Block Hall, 15—17, 15—10, 15—13.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 91

NICHOLAS WASNIE
Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Winnipeg in the American Hockey Association in the 1926-27 season. He was born at Winnipeg, Man., Can., Jan. 28, 1906. He is a righthand shot, is about 5ft. 10½in in height, weighs about 170 pounds, and plays right wing. His record:

1926-27—Selkirk Midgets, Manitoba Hockey League
1927-28—Selkirk Juniors, Manitoba Hockey League
1928-29—Selkirk Juniors, Manitoba Hockey League
1929-30—Coleman Seniors, Crow's Nest League
1930-31—Coleman Seniors, Crow's Nest League
1925-26—Winnipeg, Central Hockey League
1926-27—Winnipeg, American Hockey Association
1927-28—Chicago, N. H. L.—Quebec, C.-A. H. L.
1928-29—Newark, Canadian-American Hockey League
1929-30—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1930-31—Canadiens, National Hockey League

SHONO COLLINS WILL MANAGE 1931 RED SOX

John F. (Shono) Collins, former major league player and minor league manager, has signed to manage the Boston Red Sox during the 1931 season. The announcement was made on Dec. 1 by President Bob Quinn of the Boston club. Rudy E. Hulswitt, for the past seven years associated with the Red Sox as scout, has been signed as coach and assistant to Collins.

The new manager spent many years in the majors as an outfielder. His managerial experience extends through the Boston Twilight League, the Eastern League and the Western League. In the Western he managed the Des Moines club in 1926, 1927, 1929 and 1930. In 1927 he won a Western League pennant with just a fair ball club.

President Quinn reached Collins by telephone recently and offered him the position. The former outfielder accepted without hesitation. His home is in Pittsfield, Mass. He will succeed Charles (Heinie) Wagner.

CLEMSON COACH RESIGNS

GREENVILLE, S. C. (AP)—Shortly after Clemson Agricultural College defeated Furman University here recently for the state football championship, Coach Josh Cody of Clemson announced he had resigned, effective June 30, 1931, as head football and basketball coach. His reason was not given.

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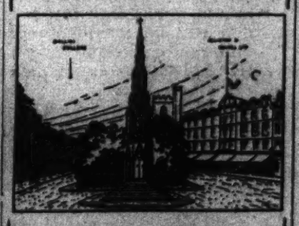
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DOUBLE MAJOR IS ELIMINATED

National Hockey League Governors Reduce Penalty If Act Is Unintentional

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Governors of the National Hockey League went into a four-hour huddle at the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Dec. 1, discussed the 1930-31 situation in general and the playing rules in particular, and finished up by making only one change in the present code. The National League powers decided to eliminate the double-major penalty rule which was introduced at the start of the present season.

The double major, a 10-minute penalty was meted out to players who deliberately or accidentally cut an opponent above the shoulders. Strict enforcement of the rule did not meet with popular favor and five club representatives voted to revoke the clause, starting with the Dec. 2 National League games.

The penalty in the future when such occurs unintentionally will be five minutes, but if deliberate it will be a match penalty, the offender being banished for the balance of the game.

New York Rangers, New York Americans, Toronto Maple Leafs, Philadelphia and Montreal Maroons, voted in favor of the elimination of the "double major" rule. Detroit, Boston and Chicago favored the retention of it. Charles A. Hughes of the Detroit Hockey Club held the proxy of the Canadiens, but did not cast a vote for that club. Ottawa was not represented. A vote of confidence in the referees who have been placed under contract by the National Hockey League this winter was passed by the governors. The opinion was that the officiating so far this season was the most satisfactory in many years. President Frank Calder presided over the meeting.

The International Hockey League, which follows the playing code of the National League, will adopt the new major penalty rule and eliminate the "double major penalty" system.

Miscellaneous Averages of American League for 1930

Records of Bases on Balls, Hit by Pitcher, Runs Batted In, and Strikeouts Officially Released for Past Season

Next in line behind the official American League batting averages comes a list of several miscellaneous records, also official and just released. This list includes such records as bases on balls, hit by pitcher, runs batted in, and strikeouts.

Lou Gehrig of the New York club, who batted second to Al Simmons of the Athletics, led the circuit in runs batted in, with a high total of 174. This mark is remarkable inasmuch as it is within one run of the league record established by Gehrig himself in 1927. Behind Gehrig are placed Simmons with 165, Foxx of the Athletics with 156, Ruth of New York with 153, Goslin of Washington and St. Louis with 138, and Morgan of Cleveland with 136.

Much improvement was shown in this department last season. The list of runs batted in includes 15 names of players who have driven in 100 runs or more, while the 1929 list included only 10 men who accomplished this feat. Of the 15 players that appear on the list this year, only eight were named in 1929, which means that seven of the men are new. This speaks well for the new young players who are gradually taking the places of the veterans as they pass out of the majors.

During the 1929 season, four men—Bishop, Blue, Gehrig, and Foxx—worked the pitchers for more than 100 bases on balls, but this year there were only three. Babe Ruth led in this respect with 136 walks, while Bishop of the Athletics was second with 128 and Gehrig was third with 101. Foxx, who appeared on the list last season with 103, dropped 10 below this figure.

Jimmy Dykes of the Athletics was hit by a pitched ball the most times, 10. Bluege of Washington was hit on eight occasions.

Joe Sewell retained his title of striking out the fewest number of times by doing so on only three occasions, in 109 games. Foxx and Morgan were tied for striking out the greatest number of times, 66. Gehrig struck out 63 times.

The Yankees as a team were given 644 bases on balls, only 37 below the record set by Detroit at 681 in 1915. Washington players were hit by pitched balls the most times, 28, while New York players struck out the most times, 569. The complete list of miscellaneous records follows:

CLUB RECORDS

Club	BB	HBP	SO
New York	644	20	569
Cleveland	499	20	481
Washington	537	28	438
Philadelphia	599	22	531
Detroit	461	22	503
Chicago	539	21	479
St. Louis	497	15	550
Boston	358	20	537

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Includes Players Who Have Batted In Ten or More Runs

Name, Club	G	BB	HBP	RBI	SO
Gehrig, New York	154	101	3	174	63
Simmons, Phila.	138	36	1	165	34
Foxx, Philadelphia	153	90	0	156	66
Ruth, New York	143	136	3	153	61
Goslin, Wash.-St. L.	148	67	3	138	54
Morgan, Cleveland	130	62	1	136	66
Alexander, Detroit	154	42	3	135	56
Cronin, Washington	154	73	3	126	34
Lazzeri, New York	143	69	3	121	63
Hodapp, Cleveland	154	32	1	121	35
Averill, Cleveland	138	56	3	119	48
Jolley, Chicago	152	28	3	114	52
Kress, St. Louis	150	50	7	112	58
Reynolds, Chicago	128	30	1	104	39
Miller, Philadelphia	154	47	3	100	32
Rice, Det.-N. Y.	137	50	5	98	29
Gehringer, Detroit	154	69	7	68	17
Manush, St. L.-Wash.	137	71	3	94	24
McManus, Detroit	133	59	2	89	28
Cochrane, Phila.	130	65	1	65	18
Combs, New York	137	74	0	82	26
Chapman, New York	138	43	1	81	56
Judge, Washington	138	60	3	80	30
Dykes, Philadelphia	128	74	10	79	53
Blue, Washington	147	88	2	73	14
Bluege, Washington	134	51	8	69	46
Haas, Philadelphia	133	43	1	68	32
West, Washington	120	37	1	67	24
Webb, Boston	127	44	1	66	30
Dickey, New York	109	21	0	66	18
Funk, Detroit	140	20	5	65	30
Todt, Boston	111	24	0	62	33
Schulte, St. Louis	113	41	1	62	44
Myer, Washington	136	58	1	62	41
Mellilo, St. Louis	140	23	5	59	44
Harris, Chi.-Wash.	106	35	1	57	57
Porter, Cleveland	119	55	3	57	31
Stone, Detroit	126	32	1	56	49
Boley, Philadelphia	121	32	0	56	30
Regan, Boston	134	25	9	53	30
Jamieson, Cleveland	103	36	3	52	30
Lary, New York	117	45	4	52	40
Watwood, Chicago	133	32	3	51	36
J. Sewell, Cleveland	109	43	0	51	3
Scarritt, Boston	113	12	1	48	40
Cissell, Chicago	141	38	2	43	32
Kamm, Chicago	111	51	1	47	20
Oliver, Boston	154	42	9	46	26
Goldman, Cleveland	111	33	3	44	28
Gullic, St. Louis	92	27	0	44	43
L. Sewell, Cleveland	76	14	1	43	9
Blue, St. Louis	117	31	4	43	44
Ferrell, St. Louis	101	48	1	41	16
O'Rourke, St. Louis	118	35	0	41	20
Akers, Detroit	89	30	0	40	24
Miller, Boston	113	30	0	40	31
Pothergill, Det.-Chi.	106	10	3	38	18
Bishop, Phila.	130	128	8	38	60
Shires, Chi.-Wash.	75	11	0	37	17
Myatt, Cleveland	98	18	1	37	17
Falk, Cleveland	82	23	0	36	8
Spencer, Wash.	93	18	4	36	27
Berry, Boston	88	16	0	35	23
Johnson, Detroit	126	40	0	34	22
McNair, Phila.	78	9	0	34	19
Seeds, Cleveland	85	12	6	32	22
Byrd, New York	92	30	0	31	18
Barnes, Wash.-Chi.	97	20	1	31	33
Sweeney, Boston	89	9	0	30	15
Cooke, New York	92	32	1	29	61
Tate, Wash.-Chi.	86	18	0	29	11
Durst, N. Y.-Boston	110	17	3	29	35
Metzler, Chi.-St. L.	112	33	0	28	18
Mulleavy, Chicago	77	20	0	28	33
Clancy, Chicago	68	13	2	27	18
Badgro, St. Louis	93	23	3	27	27
Kerr, Chicago	70	21	4	27	23
Ruel, Washington	66	24	3	26	13
Hargrave, Det.-Wash	65	23	1	25	13
Hale, St. Louis	62	8	0	25	18
Koenig, N. Y.-Det.	97	30	2	23	20
Rhyne, Boston	107	25	2	23	19
Ruffing, Boston-N. Y.	88	7	0	22	8
Williams, Phila.	67	15	3	22	19
Hayworth, Detroit	77	30	0	22	19
Uhle, Detroit	99	8	0	21	13
Hayes, Washington	91	7	0	20	8
Burnett, Cleveland	54	17	1	20	8
McNeely, St. Louis	78	22	3	20	14
Reese, New York	77	11	0	18	8
Reeves, Boston	92	60	0	18	36
Kuhel, Washington	18	5	1	17	6
Doljack, Detroit	20	2	1	17	11
Grove, Philadelphia	50	7	0	17	48
Fonseca, Cleveland	40	7	0	17	7
Heving, Boston	77	11	0	17	14
Montgomery, Cleveland	59	37	1	16	30
Crouse, Chicago	42	17	0	15	10
Lyons, Chicago	57	2	0	15	18
Kimsey, St. Louis	60	5	0	14	16
Marberry, Wash.	23	4	0	14	7
Easterling, Detroit	29	6	0	14	16
Moore, Chi.-Phil.	31	8	1	14	7
Ferrell, Cleveland	53	13	0	14	15
Loepp, Washington	50	20	3	14	9
Warstler, Boston	54	20	0	12	21
Pipgras, New York	44	8	0	12	10
Benegough, New York	44	3	0	12	8
Hargrave, New York	45	10	0	12	9
Jeffries, Chicago	40	3	2	11	2
Manion, St. Louis	57	24	0	11	17
Jones, Washington	30	11	3	10	31
Brown, Washington	32	7	0	10	15
Ryan, Chicago	38	8	0	10	13
Earnshaw, Phila.	46	5	0	10	21

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CHESS

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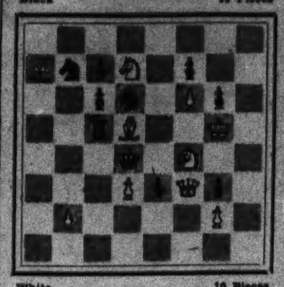
PROBLEM NO. 1287
By H. Hermannson

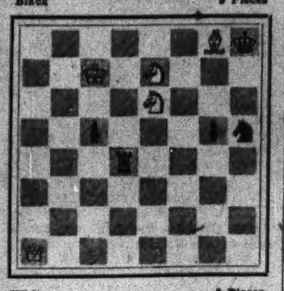
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1288
By A. Willis

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1285. Q-R7

No. 1286. 1. R-Kt4 — any move
2. R(Kt4)-Kt7
1. — B-R6
2. R(Q7)-QKt7
1. — BxKt
2. RxB
1. — B-K5
2. RxB
1. — others
2. R-KB4

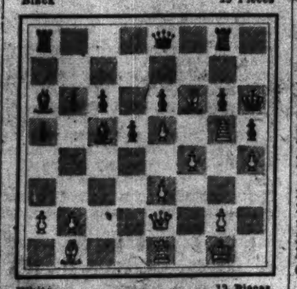
End-Game No. 19. 1 K-B3, K-R7; 2 K-Kt4, K-R8; 3 K-R4, K-R7; 4 Kt-B3ch, K-R8; 5 Kt-B2 mate.

END-GAMES

This interesting mid-game position missed its opportunity of becoming an ending. The correct continuation terminates the game brilliantly.

End-Game No. 20

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

Among those expected to play in the annual masters' tournament sponsored by the Hastings (England) Chess Club during the Christmas holidays are Dr. Max Euwe, Dutch master, who has just returned from several months in the Dutch East Indies; J. R. Capablanca, who expects to return to his native Cuba via New York City at the close of the tournament; E. Colle of Belgium; M. Sultan Khan, present British champion; Miss Vera Menchik, women's world champion, and the leading British players. It is hoped that a place will be found for L. Kashdan, whose current European successes certainly demand consideration.

E. Thoilsen, former champion, leads the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club with a draw and five straight victories.

Here is one of Kashdan's wins at Stockholm:

BUY LOPEZ

Kashdan White	Lundin Black	Kashdan White	Lundin Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 KPxP!	Q-Kt2(e)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 Q-K5	PxQP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 Q-Qch	K-B2
4 B-R4	B-B4(a)	26 RxB	PxKt
5 Castles	P-QKt4(b)	27 RxKtP	PxP
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3(c)	28 KxP	R-R3
7 P-B3	Kt-B3	29 K-B2	R-B3
8 P-Q4	PxP	30 R-Kt6ch	R-Kt3
9 PxP	B-R3?	31 R(R6)ch	KxR
10 R-Kt5	Castles	32 K-B4	R-QB2
11 B-Q5	B-Kt2	33 R-Kt8	R-B8ch
12 Kt-B3	P-R3	34 K-K3	K-Kt4
13 BxKt	QxB	35 RxP	R-QKt8
14 R-B	B-Kt3(d)	36 P-B4ch!	K-R4(f)
15 Kt-P	PxKt	37 R-KB8	RxKtP
16 BxKt	BxB	38 P-Q6	R-Kt8(g)
17 RxB	Q-K3	39 RxBPch	K-R5
18 Q-K2	RxP	40 R-Q5	R-Kt
19 P-Q5	Q-K2	41 P-Q7	R-Q
20 R-K	P-Kt4	42 K-B3	P-R4
21 P-R3	P-B4	43 R-Q	Resigns
22 P-K5	P-KKt5		

(a) When White has the option of P-B3 and P-Q4, controlling the center, the text is considered inferior.

(b) This move, often met in offhand or "coffee house" chess, is unduly compromising, as White demonstrates. KKt-B3 or K3 is indicated.

(c) Already Black has a difficult game. Kt-B3 (not KKt-K2, ? Kt-Kt5!) may be slightly better.

(d) At his ninth move Black might have retreated his B to Kt3. Black is evidently not at all at home with the variation chosen.

(e) If 23 . . . QxQ; 24 RxQ, PxKt; 25 KR-B3, and White's center pawns are worth more than the black B. Black's most tenacious line would then be 25 . . . R-Q; 26 PxP, BxP; 27 RxB, RxQP. As it is, White gets a favorable ending a P ahead.

(f) Obviously if RxP, 38 R-KKt8! and the passed pawns win.

(g) If now 38 . . . R-Kt2; 39 RxPch, K-R5; 40 R-Q5, R-Q2; 41 K-B3 and White wins as in the actual game.

Kashdan has lost just two games in his European tour. One of these was to Hans Kmoch of Vienna in the Hamburg team tournament. The other was to Rudolf Spielmann, also an Austrian, in the Stockholm tournament, which, nevertheless, Kashdan won. Here is Spielmann's victory:

FRENCH DEFENSE

Kashdan White	Spielmann Black	Kashdan White	Spielmann Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	29 K-Kt2	Kt(R6)xP
2 P-K4	P-Q4	30 KtxKt	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	31 RxQKtP	R-B
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	32 BxP(e)	R-B7ch
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	33 K-Kt3	Kt-K5ch
6 BxB(a)	QxB	34 K-Kt4	P-KT
7 Q-Q2	Castles	35 BxP	Kt-B3ch
8 B-Q3(b)	P-QB4	36 K-Kt3	RxB
9 Kt-Kt5(c)	P-QR3	37 P-QR4	P-Q5
10 Kt-Q6	PxP	38 R-Kt3	K-R2
11 P-KB4	Kt-QB3	39 P-R3	K-Kt3
12 Kt-B3	P-B3	40 K-B3	R-R7
13 KtxB	QRxKt	41 K-B4	Kt-Q5
14 PxP	QxP	42 P-R5	R-B7ch
15 Castles(d)	QxP	43 K-Kt3	R-B3
16 RxPch	K-R	44 R-R3	R-Q3
17 QxQ	RxQ	45 P-R6	P-Q6
18 B-Q3	P-Kt4	46 P-R7	P-Q7
19 Kt-Kt3	RxRch	47 P-R8(Q)	P-Q8(Q)
20 RxR	P-Kt5	48 Q-Kt8ch	K-R3
21 B-K2	QKt-K4	49 Q-R4ch	Q-R4
22 B-Q	Kt-KB3	50 Q-B4ch	Q-Kt4ch
23 Kt-Kt4	P-Q6	51 QxQch	KxQ
24 PxP	KtxP	52 R-R5ch	K-R3
25 P-KKt4	P-Kt	53 R-QKt5	R-Q8ch
26 P-Kt5	Kt-K5	54 K-Kt3	Kt-B3
27 R-B7	Kt(Q4)-B7	55 R-KB5	R-QKt8
28 B-K3	Kt-Bch	56 Resigns	

(a) This solid and somewhat out-of-date variation usually yields White a slight "pull."

(b) An experiment doomed to failure. White must protect his KP with P-B4.

(c) 9 P-B4 is stronger than this move, which loses a P with no apparent compensation. If then 9 . . . PxP; 10 QKt-K2, Kt-QB3; 11 Kt-KB3. As it is, White never recovers from his weak opening play.

(d) If 15 P-KKt3, temporarily, at least, holding back the KP, appears preferable.

(e) White has at last equalized in material, but Black's KP is too threatening.

A hard-fought contest to the bitter end.

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PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	2	2	0	5	3	6
Portland	1	2	1	4	3	4
Seattle	0	1	1	2	3	1
Tacoma	1	0	1	3	5	2

RESULT DEC. 1

Vancouver 1, Tacoma 0.

VANCOUVER LEADS LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—Vancouver's Lions advanced for the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Dec. 1 with a sparkling 1-to-0 victory over the Tacoma Tigers. It was an exciting contest all the way, with the aggressive and still homeless Tigers making a gallant stand in an effort to tie the score. Vancouver's only goal came after eight minutes of play in the second period. McAdam, veteran forward, sifted in behind the Tacoma defense and a high, fast shot entered the net. Tacoma then opened a desperate attack but was unable to break through the stout Vancouver defense.

CLUBS MUST RAISE OWN FUNDS

KARLSRUHE, Ger. (AP)—Twenty-five thousand marks stand between German rowing clubs and participation in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles. At a meeting of club representatives here it was discovered that only 35,000 marks are on hand, whereas the trip will cost twice that amount. Prospects of getting aid from the Reich's treasury appear very meager, and the money must be raised by the club members.

MILWAUKEE ELEVEN ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee University football team has elected co-captains for the 1931 season. They are Cuthbert Vanderveide '32, halfback and Robert Hitchcock '32, tackle.

CO-CAPTAINS ARE CHOSEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Co-captains have been elected to serve as leaders of the 1931 football team at Birmingham-Southern College. The players are Ellis Townsend '32, tackle, and Roy Vaughn '32, halfback.

BILLIARD EXPERTS TO MEET FOR TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eight of the best professional experts at pocket billiards will engage in the annual United States championship under the auspices of the National Billiard Association, beginning on Dec. 8 at Dwyers Recreation Academy and running until Dec. 18.

The list is headed by E. Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, the United States champion, followed in turn by the next three ranking players for the 1929 title, Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., and Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, N. Y. All of these enter without qualifying. The remaining four places were filled as the result of four preliminary tourneys by Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mo.; Arthur Woods, New York; Pasquale Natalie, Chicago, and a newcomer in the East, Thomas Boatman of Los Angeles, Calif., who has a high rank on the Pacific coast.

Play will be conducted under the arrangements of Charles A. Storer, tournament director of the association, while Joseph Ferguson will act as referee.

Play will begin on Dec. 8, and will continue the balance of the week and into the following week, omitting Dec. 14, with two afternoon games every day, and one every evening. The final match will be staged on Dec. 18, in the evening, unless a playoff becomes necessary.

MAPLE LEAFS FACE THE BOSTON BRUINS

Toronto Maple Leafs, away to a start in the 1930-31 National Hockey League that is a reminder of the spurt taken by the Boston Bruins last year, will meet the Bruins at the Garden tonight for their first test of the season. Boston has not hit anything like the pace of last year, having won three, tied one and lost three as against a record of four victories, two ties and only one defeat for Maple Leafs.

Conny Smythe's team has lost only one game and, strange as it may seem, the defeat was against the weakest team in the circuit, Philadelphia. The tie games were scoreless affairs against Americans, and victories were registered at the expense of Philadelphia, 4 to 0, Montreal, 3 to 0, Ottawa, 2 to 0 and Detroit, 4 to 2. The Leafs have been scored against only four times.

In these days of many players and continued speed Conny Smythe is defying the general opinion that a club must carry a large roster list to keep apace, having, at the most, 12 men. He has two goalies and they have alternated. He has one spare defense man, two forward lines and another veteran forward, "Babe" Dye. With so many games ahead the Maple Leaf plan is yet an untested question.

Of all games played between Toronto and Boston including the 1924-25 season in which Boston entered the league, the two are nearly equal in games won and lost, the Maple Leafs having won 14, Boston 13, and one game was a scoreless tie.

TAKES QUALIFYING MEDAL

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Helen Waring of New York scored a round of 85 over the No. 1 course of Pinehurst Country Club Dec. 1 to win the qualifying medal in the tenth annual Carolina tournament for women, opening the major golf season for women here. The girl star of the Pinehurst links went out in 43 strokes and came back in 42, her round being three strokes better than that of her nearest rival, Mrs. Richard Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., who had an outward total of 45 strokes and an inward of 46 for a 91.

FLEMING WINS FIRST BLOCK

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Frank L. Fleming of Champaign, challenger and twice United States amateur three-cushion billiard champion, Dec. 1 defeated Robert B. Harper of Denver, present champion, 50 to 39, in the first of three blocks to be played for the title. Play went 77 innings, Fleming took a 12-to-11 lead in the fourteenth inning and held it until the thirty-eighth, when Harper tied the score at 21 all. Fleming again took the lead and afterward was never headed. Fleming's high run was 5 and Harper's was

N. Y. AMERICANS RECALL AYRES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Vernon Ayres, defenseman with the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League, has been recalled by the New York Americans of the National Hockey League. Manager Eddie Gerard of the Americans plans to use him as a spare to Joe Simpson and Red Dutton on the American defense. Ayres played with Toronto Rangers, an amateur team last year.

MONTANA LOSES ITS COACH

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—There is a berth awaiting some football coach next year at the University of Montana at Missoula. Maj. Frank W. Milburn, coach this year, must return to the United States Army service. There is widespread interest here in the possible choice.

PIRATES RELEASE FRASER

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Chick Fraser, Pittsburgh Pirate scout for 19 seasons, was released Dec. 1. The Pirate management, it was said, does not contemplate filling his place at present. Fraser, a former major and minor-league player, lives at Jerome, Ida.

SQUASH RACQUET COMPETITION DEC. 6

The Massachusetts Squash Rackets Association will launch its 1930-31 season of team competition, Dec. 6, with only a few minor changes in the makeup of the various divisions. The main change is the decision of the Tennis & Racquet Club to confine its activities in the series to the B division of the class C flight.

According to the schedule announced, the Locket Cup intercity matches between New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will be played in Philadelphia on Dec. 13 and 14. Dec. 20 is the date listed for the Middlesex Bowl, which will, as usual, be played under the direction of the Newton Center B. T. C. The international matches for the Lapham Cup will be played at Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 1. The Boston contingent will be led by T. B. Plimpton.

HOCKEY NOTES

ROY D. SCHOOLEY, head of the Pittsburgh team in the International Hockey League, has not taken long to get back into harness after an absence of several years. When in charge of the Pittsburgh team in the old amateur days, he went right out to secure a championship organization and eventually did so. International League opponents may expect him to do as much in professional hockey. He is making changes even now, with the addition of Gordon Fraser, defenseman secured from the Philadelphia Quakers of the N. H. L.; Eddie Bouchard, formerly with New York Americans and New Haven; Paddy Sullivan, little center of the Port Pitt team of amateur days; and he is said to be angling for Misher McGuire, another former member of the Pittsburgh amateur days who is now with Cleveland.

Springfield of the Canadian-American Hockey League is well on its way to make a runaway race of the 1930-31 season unless the other clubs shoot show more life. The Indians, under the guidance of Frank Carroll, have won five straight, and in most of the games they have done so by overwhelming scores. Providence, defending champions, gave the Indians their hardest battle the last week-end, losing by a score of only 5 to 4. In the other four games Springfield has had only three goals scored against it.

Benny Ward, left wing from the California Hockey League, and brother of Jimmy Ward of the Montreal Maroons, may be seen in a Windsor lineup soon. At one time the Boston Bruins made inquiries about Ward.

Pete Palangio, who was sold to London Tecumsehs by Canadiens, has been sold to Syracuse.

Evan Headley, forward, who was given a trial by Portland in the Pacific Coast League, returned to the California League and scored the winning goal in overtime for Lloyd Cook's Black Hawks against Los Angeles recently.

Lloyd Klein, former Boston Bruin and Philadelphia Arrow player, sold to Detroit and then to Syracuse, scored the only goal for the Stars in a game against Windsor recently. The Stars were defeated, however, 5 to 1.

Here are the National League scorers up to and including games of Nov. 30. Clapper of the Bruins and Morenz of Canadiens hold top honors at present. Cooney Weiland, Boston center, and high scorer last year is right up among the leaders:

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Morenz, Canadiens	7	1	8
Conacher, Toronto	4	1	5
Joliat, Canadiens	4	1	5
Jackson, Toronto	1	4	5

UNITED STATES DIVISION

Clapper, Boston	5	2	7
Weiland, Boston	3	2	5
W. Cook, Rangers	4	1	5
Gottselig, Chicago	4	1	5
Lewis, Detroit	3	2	5
Keeling, Rangers	3	2	5

Probably no hockey league is more apt to adopt new rules in an effort to improve hockey from a standpoint of the fan than the Pacific Coast Hockey League, and this year the coast owners elected to adopt the rules on forward passing as used in the N. H. L., but the protest about too many whistles was almost immediately forthcoming, and today the league is back to its own rule of last year allowing attackers to cross into opponents' territory 15 feet ahead of the puck.

Fred J. (Mickey) Ion, now refereeing in the National League, may not be fully appreciated in the East, but his coming East has caused much furor in the Pacific Coast League, his old stamping ground. Ion handled all the games out there, and by himself. Since he trekked East there have been two referees working each game and the fans are not making it easy for them. Bill Borland, Roy Rickey and Vadis Lindsay are some of the referees replacing Ion and they are all former hockey players, but receive little consideration from the press or fans. Ion created too great an impression handling the games firmly and alone, and until such time as his officiating is forgotten other arbiters in his territory will apparently have a hard time.

TOPORCER SIGNS TO MANAGE

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—George "Specs" Toporcer, for two years second baseman of the Rochester club of the International League, signed Dec. 1 as playing manager of the Jersey City team at a reported salary of $10,000. Toporcer began his baseball career in 1920 with the Orange (N. J.) team of the Athletic Association. A year later he signed with the St. Louis Cardinals as second baseman and utility man. He was with the Cards for several years before going to Rochester.

TWO GRIDIRON COACHES LEAVE

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Two of North Carolina's veteran gridiron coaches—Jimmy DeHart of Duke University and Pat Miller of Wake Forest College—pass the reins to other hands at the end of this year. DeHart, who has guided Duke's football destinies for several years, steps aside as Wallace Wade moves over from Alabama. Pat Miller leaves in the spring.

SMOOT IS HONORARY CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—C. A. Smoot '31 has been elected honorary captain of the University of Kansas championship football team for the 1930 season. Smoot was All "Big Six" Conference center and outstanding performer in the Jayhawker line.

FOOTBALL ABANDONED IN 1931

DANVILLE, Ind. (AP)—Football will be abandoned next fall at Central Normal College here because of a shortage of funds resulting from decreased gate receipts this season, Carri Claston, member of the board of trustees, announced Dec. 1. The Normal team finished this season with six defeats and one tie game.

HARVARD SOCCER TEAM ELECTS

Harvard H. Broadbent '32 of New Bedford, Mass., was elected 1931 captain of the Harvard University soccer team on Dec. 1. He is 20 years old, and won freshman numerals in 1928 and varsity letters in 1929 and 1930. He is a forward.

Only Home-Bred Pros on Ryder Golf Teams

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

THE British Professional Golf Association has decided to follow the American lead of playing only home-bred Britishers in the Ryder Cup golf match, and Percy Alliss and Aubrey Boomer will not be on next summer's team.

They will be hard to replace, but Boomer is a Jersey Islander and Alliss is now a professional at a Berlin club.

Ruth Nichols Sets Air Mark to West

BURBANK, Calif. (AP) — Having clipped nearly nine hours from the westward transcontinental flight record for women, Miss Ruth Nichols is going to wait for better weather before aiming at the west-east mark.

"Weather coming this way was terrible," said the Rye, N. Y., society woman, commenting on her flight completed here Dec. 1, from New York in the flying time of 18 hours, 59½ minutes. "Snow and rain forced me to skim the tree tops at times west of Amarillo, Tex.

"I may attempt the return flight in two days, stopping only at Wichita, Kan., for fuel."

The previous east-west record was made by Mrs. J. M. Keith-Miller, whose time was 25 hours, 44 minutes. Her eastward flight mark, which Miss Nichols will attempt to better, is 21 hours, 47 minutes.

Miss Nichols left New York last Monday and made overnight stops at Columbus, Wichita, Amarillo, and Kingman.

She covered the route faster than any man except Captain Frank M

Women's Enterprises and Activities

An Enterprise in Housing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

MANY enterprises are born of necessity, and so it was with Miss E. A. Browning's enterprise to provide small flats in London for professional women.

"After 1919," Miss Browning said, "I had to start afresh. I came to London as a stranger to find work and to establish a home for myself and my mother, and thought I would have no difficulty in securing a flat or three unfurnished rooms, where we could settle down. Week after week of fruitless search revealed lack of small suitable flats at moderate rent.

"My requirements were modest—three rooms, kitchen and bathroom—which was to fall between £80 to £100 a year. But I soon learned that the more modest the requirements the less possible they were of achievement; and yet we had to be housed somewhere!

"Then I found my problem was shared largely by the women workers of my acquaintance. Hotels, boarding houses, furnished apartments with their limitations and discomforts, these could be had, but a small home of your own, no!"

Women Solve Their Own Problem

At that time Miss Browning was working with an organization which was encouraging the building of small houses, mainly to meet the need of young married people. The method adopted was the formation of "Public Utility Societies" where the would-be tenant provided a proportion of the cost of building, the remainder being borrowed from the state. These societies were a great success and proved that men were ready and even anxious to bear a share in solving their own housing problem. Here then, Miss Browning thought, is a way out for women. What men can do, women can also do, and if men must risk some hundreds of pounds to secure a home, it is only right that women should also take a financial risk for the same end.

This idea, with encouragement from the chief of Miss Browning's office, led to the formation, in 1920, of "Women's Pioneer Housing, Ltd.," a public utility society for the purchase and conversion of large houses into small flats for women workers.

"The money difficulty was with me from the start," Miss Browning said. "I was without capital myself, but a friend and I spent £2 on propaganda. From that beginning the society, consisting of seven members, evolved, and each member took up two £1 shares—£14 to start a housing scheme!

"The society was now entitled to apply for a loan of capital from the state. This was done, and the state department in question was not only willing but eager to render all possible assistance. Later, however, the financial authorities came to other decisions. Huge sums were being provided for the housing of families (the state approves the value of families), but it was decided that the 'housing of women is not urgent.'" (Does the state approve the value of women?)

This decision nearly put out of existence the young society—nearly, but not quite.

Tenacity Wins the Day

"I held on to my venture," Miss Browning continued, "and my friends held on, too, through desperate days of threatening failure, because we knew that the need of flats for women was overwhelming. Courage and persistence were rewarded, and money became available for the completion of the purchase and the conversion of a fine house, which was immediately occupied by six very satisfied tenants. Here a word of praise is due to these first tenants who risked substantial hundreds, by way of investment in an untried society."

This success encouraged a lady of means to finance a second house, and then it was found possible, by asking for small investments, to finance two more houses; and so, step by step the work grew. Today, after 10 years, the assets stand at over £100,000 and Women's Pioneer Housing owns 43 houses converted into 900 flats.

"Though I had the privilege of originating this housing scheme," Miss Browning explained, "from the first an able committee of management have given unstintingly of their time and their expert advice to insure that the society's growth should be on a firm financial basis.

Firmly Financed

"Year by year new houses are bought, and the necessary capital is raised through the issue of shares and loan stock to persons interested in the work, even if not requiring flats themselves. Every tenant also invests from £50 to £200 on taking possession of her flat. It is on the proud boast of the society that a 6 per cent dividend has been paid to the shareholders from the very first."

According to the rules of the society, dividends are limited to 6 per cent, thus ruling out any possibility of excess profits, insuring moderate rents and a sufficient reserve for repairs.

The flats themselves are of three sizes: one, two and three rooms, kitchens and bathrooms, and rents vary from £30, £50 and £80 per annum for each size.

The demand for these flats far exceeds the supply (applicants having to wait for one to two years for a flat), and lack of capital alone prevents a quicker development of the scheme. The outlook, however, is hopeful. The public is becoming more and more interested, and is purchasing as a permanent investment the society's shares or loan stock, which yield 6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively; and redeemable investments in "B" 5 per cent loan stock for small sums and 4½ per cent loan stock for larger sums are also popular.

This New Rest Room in the Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Inspires Pleasant Thoughts and Doubtless Sends the Workers Who Use It Back to Their Desks and Files Happier and More Efficient.

A Quiet and Restful Rest Room

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago, Ill.

A YOUNG interior decorator, visiting her father-in-law, who is agent of a large office building in the "loop" of Chicago, noticed the drab rest room with its old-fashioned plumbing and crude furniture, serving more than 1500 women employees of that building. She visioned how beautiful yet practical these rooms might be with their broad view of the lake and the spouting fountain in the park across the street, seen through the five large east windows. Back she came, and in the intimacy of kinship said, "Why don't you let me make the women's rest room over? It could be very attractive and so produce a refreshing atmosphere with a modest expenditure."

Well, this was certainly an innovation to the agent of an office building, but when an idea conceived with beautifying something pulls at the purse strings of Chicago's pocketbook, it is just too bad for the bank account! And work was started shortly after.

The old rooms were closed for a few months. After much anticipating and conjecturing among the girls of the building, they were happily surprised upon entering one morning to see a large sign announcing the "Opening of the New Rest Room on the Eighth Floor." It was "Oh!" and "Ah!" for several days until each and every girl got her thrill over the new quarters.

Dainty Colors

When the girls stepped into this most restful of public rest rooms, a vision of soft pink-and-blue loveliness met their eyes, which registered approval. After the first thrill was over, the workers began to appreciate the beauty of detail.

In the large reception room a French wall paper with a cinnamon-pink and powder-blue flower pattern formed wall panels, harmonizing with beige woodwork. A black marble baseboard graduated into a marbleized linoleum of the same color on the floor. Two crystal chandeliers, copies of an old design and imported from France, ornamented the oblong ceiling, reflecting a soft, restful light through the delicate glass drops.

Cinnamon-pink linen drapes edged with generous ruffles were tied back at each side of the bay window, offering a little haven of privacy. Pink roller shades of waterproof material gently subdued and diffused the sunlight streaming in.

Centered on one long wall was a French dressing table made of maple with a ruffle of blue-and-white glazed chintz. Above, an attractive unframed mirror struck a modernistic note. A round maple stool was upholstered in contrasting pink linen. Blue wicker furniture covered in darker blue leather was used. Dainty round pillows of the two curtain materials were carelessly reposing on the couches. A vase of cut flowers on the table gave a personal touch to the ensemble.

The old plumbing was replaced by a row of white vitreous-china lavatories placed in parallel to the two windows. Blue-and-white glazed chintz curtains with ruffled edges finished in white rick-rack braid gave a most pleasing effect in the uniform whiteness of this room of clean, crisp freshness.

A few moments of rest and thought, morning and afternoon, in these pleasant surroundings, send the workers back to their duties refreshed. Various girls have called on the agent of the building to thank him for the pleasure and benefit they are deriving from the improvement.

It may be hoped that this will prove an inspiration to many office buildings to modernize and beautify their rest rooms. It is a real need in the business world.

Harris & Ewing

MME. GONZALO ZALDUMBIDE
Wife of the Former Minister From Ecuador to the United States.

Women's Organizations

THROUGH intelligent discussion and the joy of friendships, organized women are gaining an illuminating insight into the problems, pleasures and ambitions of women of all races, lands and faiths. They are discovering that there are countless points of unity, such as a universal purpose that peace shall everywhere prevail. They are learning that the little differences of race or environment but draw them closer through the desire to teach and be taught.

The International Council of Women which met this year in Vienna for its eighth quinquennial since its establishment in 1888 was a marvelous group of women from 45 countries. They were met for the single purpose of devising means of furthering world harmony and coöperation.

The International Council of Women will function at its best when there are many smaller councils such as is represented by the Cosmopolitan Club of Detroit, Mich. In that city, which has grown in a very few years to be the fourth city in size in the United States, where it is said that every third person one meets was born in some country other than the one in which they are now making their home, and where the thousands of people who go daily in and out of the enormous industrial plants have problems which require careful and sympathetic methods of adjustment, this club is doing quiet and effective work. It was organized with the avowed purpose of uniting women of all nationalities in a closer bond of friendship and understanding. Its object is "to point out the good in all nations and the contributions they have made to civilization; to promote a cosmopolitan spirit throughout the city, among all people, and to develop a spirit of tolerance and justice among all the people of the world in keeping with American ideals."

* * *

The membership of this club is composed of women who have come to that great metropolis on the Detroit River from more than 30 different countries, along with a group of internationally minded American women, and a group representing the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. There is a central committee, composed of delegates chosen from each group in the club.

Meetings are held once a month during the club season, the programs being furnished by different groups representing the different countries from which the members came. The program for last December was "A Northern Christmas," and was given by members who came from Norway, Finland and Denmark. They furnished a demonstration of Christmas customs in their homeland, and served such refreshments as are served in their native country.

* * *

A homelands exhibit, lasting two days, is a part of each year's activities. Attending one of these exhibits affords a liberal education. The exquisite beauty of much of the handiwork and the eagerness with which it is displayed and explained gives one a new appreciation of the skill and artistry of these sisters of ours.

The season closes with an international day and costume party at which the members take great pride in showing the most beautiful costumes worn in their native lands, some members even sending "home" for "real grand things." The grand march at this party is colorful and decidedly interesting.

Best of all the Cosmopolitan Club of Detroit is demonstrating the joy to be derived from being friendly and tolerant.

Farm Women Advance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albany, N. Y.

"THE American farm women are among the most advanced in the world," Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, N. Y., declared while in Albany attending the convention of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, of which she is a former president.

Mrs. Young, who during the past summer attended the meeting in Vienna of the International Council of Rural Women, declared that the rural woman in Europe, who for generations has tilled the same soil, must struggle to overthrow habit and use modern methods, whereas America is young and does not have to overcome a past colored with traditions and customs.

"America is well organized," she pointed out. "Though European farm women have been working for self-improvement for 30 years, America has had fewer obstacles. However, in England the organization which corresponds to our Federation of Home Bureaus is today independent of the government and is entirely self-supporting."

Shopping Adviser to Brides

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

BRIDES seem ethereal beings as we see them swathed in clouds of wedding tulle, but anyone knows that behind all the beauty of this final result there is a tremendous amount of hard-headed business planning put into each wedding and into assembling the endless accessories and delightful frivolities which have come to be associated with a bride's habiliments. Many women will fervently agree to this after supervising a wedding or two in the family; but one enterprising young woman not only recognized the surprising amount of work entailed in preparing for a wedding, but saw that all this activity could be made into a business.

Her name is Marie Coudert Brenning. She was a society girl with a natural aptitude for wearing just the right thing at the proper time. Her taste was faultless. One after the other her friends discovered this. After she left college they continued to consult Marie about their clothes problems and her advice was always sound and smart. Soon the girls in her set began getting married, and it was to Marie Brenning they all came seeking advice about trousseaux, wedding dresses, ideas for the bridesmaids' costumes, decoration novelties, and what not.

Miss Brenning said it finally dawned on her as she sat inconspicuously in the corner of a pew at the wedding of one of her many friends, that she had planned almost every detail of the affair. She saw the embodiments of her own fertile imagination floating up the aisle; realized that almost every original touch that carried off the wedding with distinction had come through her. Suddenly she came to the conclusion that if her friends found such satisfaction in the plans she evolved, people who did not know her might be grateful to learn that she could help them. Thus she saw the value of what she had been doing.

At this stage in her experience Miss Brenning was faced with the necessity of earning her living. This need often wears the mask of tragedy to women who have never crossed the threshold of the business world, yet it often proves the first step toward achievement, dominion over unfounded fears, and economic freedom. That it has meant this to Miss Brenning is evident.

She Plans It All

We sat chatting in her "Wedding Embassy." Her offices are not like usual offices but have silver walls and restrained Empire furnishings, and there is a terrace overlooking most of Manhattan. Here we sat luxuriously while she told me about her brides and I learned how serious their problems could seem.

Miss Brenning's unique idea is having a service for prospective brides. They may come to her with all their problems relating to the correct trousseau, the wedding reception and decorations and even itineraries for their wedding journeys, and she will lend her expert and seasoned advice. One bridegroom even called her on the phone the other day and asked if she could get him a minister. "So increasingly complex has the fashionable wedding become that it is only natural that someone should foresee the need for a service such as this," she said, "and my fundamental effort is not to encourage the bride to spend as much as she can, but rather to give her as much as I can for what she has planned to spend. That is the real fun."

The dainty silver salon and the bewitching terrace where you sit and thrash out the knotty problems of getting the most for your trousseau money are the flowering of Miss Brenning's original idea. She began her business career as a bridal secretary for one of New York's exclusive Fifth Avenue stores, and has personally supervised the dressing of more than 300 brides. In fact, when it became known that this great store had a bridal secretary of such extreme tact and taste as Miss Brenning displayed, the bridal outfits sold in that particular store rose from a comparatively small number to a gratifyingly large one. This brought an offer from another still more exclusive shop, until today Miss Brenning is the president of her own company.

Every bride comes to her with such freshness and unbounded enthusiasm that even though Miss Brenning has had so many weddings on her capable hands, she says she feels just as the brides do about them: "There never was a wedding before quite so lovely as this!" Miss Brenning's service, which is entirely without cost to the bride, is particularly valuable to those who live in out-of-the-way places, but who come to New York when they make their bridal purchases. Miss Brenning will shop with them, if they wish, or send out her expert stylists in advance to round up just what is needed, so that endless hours of wandering from shop to shop may be avoided and yet the shopper may be sure that she has left no stone unturned to secure the best that may be had for the money. Several members of the Junior League assist Miss Brenning in her enterprise.

Friendship From Soup to Nuts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Milwaukee, Wis.

A LARGE number of Milwaukee's industrial workers are not in these days carrying the usual dinner pail of cold food. They know that when the factory whistle announces noon a small investment will bring a dinner pail of "piping hot" lunch, served by Miss Nesta C. Edwards and her staff from the Industrial Catering Company.

The food is excellent, but the men and women who crowd about Miss Edwards's serving tables find something more. There is a glad word, a cheery smile in evidence of a sincere friendliness, which all goes to make a factory day more livable.

"I am interested in food, of course," explains Miss Edwards. "But I am far more interested in the men and women I serve. For 20 years I was busy with human relations problems for large industrial plants. I was one of the pioneers in this field—investigating housing conditions, sanitation, ventilation, safety and the like. When my pioneering days were over, I wished to go into business for myself. I did not want to lose my contact with the people of industry, however, and that's the 'why' of the Industrial Catering Company."

Eat and Be Happy

One of the most interesting branches of Miss Edwards's work is the serving of complete dinners to large groups within shop walls. Often the head of an industrial plant decides to hold a conference dinner for a group of his workers. Miss Edwards is notified. At 10 minutes before serving time, tables are set up, cloths are laid in the press room or work shop, and a hot dinner is served to 50 or more. Ten minutes after the meal is finished, Miss Edwards and her staff, ranging from three to six, are out with "every last pot, pan and celery shaker."

Executives have found that there is no environment quite like the workroom for "talking things over."

"Just let an employee relax in the atmosphere in which he feels at home," declares Miss Edwards, "and you have come a long way toward knowing what he really thinks and feels. And, certainly, you cannot right his thoughts and feelings until you know what they are.

"My former work gave me a wholesome respect for both Capital and Labor. You cannot be unjust to Capital without being unjust to Labor, and vice versa. The two react upon each other. One great trouble with people who are trying to help conditions nowadays is the fact that they are afraid of offending one side or the other by telling the truth. The great harm lies in 'sitting on the fence.'

"You can tell anybody anything if you speak with understanding and sympathy. I have proved it. Another thing: Never take it for granted that you know more than the people who are working for you. Some of my helpers know more about certain phases of my work than I do. I am not a detailist. That is why I was not a success as a stenographer in the early days of my business experience—that and my spelling," she laughed.

"But while I received less and less dictation, I did more and more odd jobs to make myself useful—things that brought me in touch with everyone from company president to office boy. At last came my opportunity to work with people. I had very little equipment outside of a burning desire to serve, but here I am."

Entertainment Made Easy

Miss Edwards's telephone rings again and again all day long. A church society would like her to send out the hot dish for an evening dinner. There is a hurry-up order for 300 sandwiches to be served to the employees of a department store in the stock rooms. The punch bowl must be ready in the morning for the formal opening of a new building. Or, perhaps, it is a request for a simple little dinner for four in someone's kitchenette.

"Now that is something I specially enjoy doing," said Miss Edwards, referring to this last type of order. "Here are young people who work all day long and live in an apartment with few facilities for cooking. When they want to entertain, we come along with our meat course and perhaps a vegetable. The rest they generally manage themselves. I also enjoy putting up fancy box lunches for college students. They can have a nice little spread in their own rooms for their friends and not be tempted to go out.

"Yes, I like people. The more I work with them, the more I respect them. There always is more fineness than weakness in men and women."

Vacuum Cleaning Galoshes

In wintry days when boots and galoshes are a necessity, one is confronted with the problem of thoroughly cleaning them, more especially the inside surfaces. One woman has solved this problem by using to do the work one of the convenient vacuum cleaner attachments.

Use one of the smallest attachments, so as to be able to reach all nooks and corners, even the tip of the toe. Attach this nozzle to the vacuum cleaner and switch on the electricity. Thus with very little effort can be removed the loose dust and caked mud which so easily collect on the inside.

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Sounding the Sonnet

THE word sonnet comes to us from the Italian, and is thought to be an abbreviation of sonnetto—a little sound or strain, sonnetto being the diminutive of suono—sound. The sonnet is classed under lyric poetry and is a fixed form of verse with a definite meter, rhyme scheme, length, and rules of composition. It is characterized by brevity and compression and is the noblest fixed form of English verse. It was introduced from Italy more than three centuries ago, becoming a glorious instrument for the masters of English poetry.

There are two accepted forms of the sonnet, the Shakespearean and the Petrarchan, though some writers on poetry technique are reluctant to class Shakespeare's fourteen-line poems as sonnets. The strict Italian or Petrarchan sonnet has fourteen lines divided into an octave and a sestet. There are four rimes arranged abbaabba in the octave and cdcdcd or cdecde in the sestet. It is considered good technique to couch the loftiest sentiments in the sonnet form. Shakespeare, finding that this form imposed too many restrictions for his particular needs, invented a looser arrangement consisting of three quatrains riming abab, cdcd, efef, with a couplet gg. Having seven different rimes the Shakespearean sonnet is easier of execution than the Petrarchan.

The most marked difference in the two forms, however, is not in the rime schemes but in the development of the subject. In the Shakespearean the thought is developed through the three steps of the quatrains and the couplet at the end terminates the lyric with a sharp snap almost epigrammatic. Shakespeare often has a break in the sense at the end of each quatrain while the couplet is likely to be set off as a sharply drawn opinion on the whole. Sometimes he even emphasizes the division into quatrains by beginning each four lines with similar words as in the forty-ninth and one hundredth. This is wholly contradictory to the theory of construction for the strict Italian sonnet in which the division of thought occurs after the octave, thus leaving the last six lines as ample space for the application of the thought presented in the octave. T. H. Caine in "Sonnets of Three Centuries" says of the Shakespearean sonnet in comparing it to the Petrarchan, "It does not . . . as in the Italian form, fall asunder like an acorn into unequal parts of a perfect organism, but is sustained without break until it reaches a point at which a personal appropriation needs to be made." The Petrarchan sonnet has also been likened to a wave which reaches its height in the eighth line, receding and becoming one with the ocean again in the sestet, the application of the idea. Wordsworth, Rossetti and Gilder have all written sonnets on the sonnet. Gilder's poem follows the strict Petrarchan form and gives a clear concept of the nature of a sonnet. His sestet reads:

This was the flame that shook with Dante's breath;
The solemn organ whereon Milton played,
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow falls:
A sea this is—beware who venture th!
For like a fiord the narrow floor is laid
Mid-ocean deep sheer to the mountain walls."

The two forms set forth are the only two accounted quite correct by purists and sticklers for precision. However, in practice some of the masters have followed irregular arrangements. Since the sonnet appeals to the cultivated ear, any failure to adhere to the rules disappoints the ear and offends the listener. This distracts his thought from the text of the words and the poem loses thereby. Wordsworth with his lofty thoughts was most careless of his form in many instances, and this is decried by lovers of his verse. Longfellow reached his full strength in his sonnets, and was usually most careful in the execution of them. But in one of them, "The Old Bridge at Florence," the rimes of the octave all beat on the sound of long "o"—old, stone, own, fold, behold, thrown, alone, controlled. The climax in this poem is magnificent:

"And when I think that Michael Angelo
Hath leaned on me, I glory in myself."

Milton, who wrote the loftiest and most sonorous sonnets in the English language, wrote one called "On the Late Massacres in Piedmont," which not only beats on the long "o" in the octave, but has it in the sestet as well. From this we might conclude that he intended the low moaning sound to be emphasized because of the text of the poem.

A sonnet which varies the rhyme is more pleasing to the ear. The sonnet pointed out as one of the finest in the English language is Keats' "On first looking into Chapman's Homer." Not only is the thought noble and therefore appropriate for a Petrarchan sonnet, but the rise of the wave in the octave and the sweep back in the application of the sestet are well marked, while every rule as to form has been complied with so that the struggle between form and thought does not appear:

Much have I traveled in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold,
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne:
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

Much of the success of this sonnet is in Keats' choice of imagery and the fact that he carries it through the poem.

Petrarch was most meticulous in his work, endlessly revising, polishing and perfecting his sonnets. A note written in Latin on one of them says: "I began this by the impulse of the Lord, 10th September, at the dawn of day, after my morning prayers."

H. H. H.

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Monna Vanna. From a Painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti

Riley as a Farm Boy

As we were discussing the value of a college education for American poets, I remarked, "If you'd had four or five years of Latin you'd be writing classic odes or translations in the manner of our dull and scholarly Eastern poets."

With a roguish glance and with one corner of his mouth puckered up he dropped into the Hoosier vernacular: "I don't take no credit fer m'ignerunce. Jest born that-a-way." Then with characteristic shift to earnestness, he added, "My work did itself. I'm only the 'willer' through which the whistle comes."

When I praised his fidelity to farm life, he surprised me by saying, "My father was a lawyer. All the knowledge of farm life I have I picked up right here in this old town. Of course Greenfield was nothing but a farmer's village in those days, and as father owned a farm just on the edge of it, he used to work us boys into service at certain times of the year. . . .

He smiled again, a slow, wide smile. "Sometimes a country boy gives me a round turn by criticizing me on my farm poems. For instance, one youngster came stepping up to me. 'You never lived on a farm,' he says. 'Why not?' said I. 'Well,' he says, 'a turkey cock gobbles but he don't kyouck as your poetry says he does.' He had me right there! 'It's the turkey hen that kyoucks.' 'Well, you'll never hear another cock of mine kyouckin'!' I said to the boy."—From "Roadside Meetings," by HAMLIN GARLAND.

Poetry of Loganberries

While I sat in The Dingbat and watched the moon rise above dark firs on the other side of the river, while the sky was still blue with day, a mood of wonder and worship came upon me. . . .

I looked away from the moon a minute and across the glossy top of the river. There, mysterious as if guided by an invisible Charon, a huge, flat-bottomed rowboat was coming toward me, propelled by a pair of oars longer than those Jim used in The Dingbat. When it drew nearer I saw that the Charon in charge was a little girl about ten years old. She was attended by several small brothers and sisters. She pulled alongside and stared at me solemnly for a minute or two. I stared solemnly at her. Then, realizing that her appearance had not spoiled my happy mood, I resolved to share it with her. I found that I could speak to these shy little strangers without losing the sense of wonder. . . . They had become a part of it.

I asked them if they liked poetry and they admitted they did, vaguely, perhaps with misgivings, but politely nevertheless. The idea seemed to be that they were willing to like it, though not perfectly sure that they had ever heard any. Then, because I was afraid that they would not ask me to say any poetry for them, I offered to do it. With grave courtesy they permitted me to begin. . . .

Not a sound broke the music of the lines unless it was the lapping of ripples against the boats. Five small faces looked at me intently, as I pointed to the white moon above the fir-trees. When I had finished the little girl drew a long breath. Her small brother piped,

"Say another!" . . .

Time passed and Jim returned with food at last—eggs, bread, butter, vegetables. We crossed the river to camp where there were no houses, cooked our dinner, ate it, and slept deeply. We had promised the children to see them in the morning when we went back to the little settlement for more food.

After breakfast back we went, eager to secure supplies to carry with us on our way. At the end of the path leading to the cove we met the little girl who had been in charge of the rowboat the night before. She had seen us coming. She had picked a pail of loganberries for us. She offered them in appealing silence. Then and there I put my hand into the pail and drew it out full of the rosy fruit, pungent, refreshing and fragrant as only loganberries can be.

Together we went up the path to meet her small brothers and sisters, and to greet her mother who lived in one of the cottages. It was low and weary-looking, that cottage, almost ready to bend its vertical lines together and slump upon the earth. In the door stood the mother of the children who had been my audience. . . .

"Are you the lady who recited for the children?" . . . "Would you say the poetry for me?" she asked wistfully.

What a chance. Of course I would. She sat down on the sloping steps of her porch and gathered her brood around her. I stood in broad sunlight in the path below. My hair was done in a tight, ugly knot. My face and hands were stained with the juice of loganberries. I wore a khaki skirt dingy with smoke from many fires and an old shirt of my husband's with the collar loose at the throat and the sleeves chopped off informally at the elbows. A city audience would have stopped and looked at me, but would not have listened with any degree of respect. My audience by the riverside listened with pleasure. And never have I found greater pleasure in speaking the lines of a poem. I said everything that I could remember.

When my programme came to an end the mother went into the house and brought me a thank-offering, a dozen cucumbers, a loaf of fresh bread, a small pat of butter, carrots and lettuce. . . . I have earned my bread, and also my loganberries, in many ways; but never have they tasted sweeter than then, when I earned them by sharing poetry.—MARGUERITE WILKINSON, in "The Dingbat of Arcady."

Sailboat in Autumn

The wind puckers the water;
And over the tide-run,
The sail rounding to windward
We tack into the sun.

Alert to the slightest quiver,
You hold fast to the boom,
The rudder slicing the water
That shines like lilies abloom.

A little turn to windward,
The keel cutting the blue,
We feel no motion but skimming,
So swift it is, and true.

The wind puckers the water;
And over the tide-run,
The sail rounding to windward,
We tack into the sun.

HELEN MARING.

HERE, in Dante Gabriel Rossetti's picture sits a golden princess, the king's daughter of a wonderful fairy tale! Gold are her shining locks clasped with pearls, striped like a golden tiger her fan of feathers; and her brocaded robe flows around her like billows of creamy foam tipped with the sun's rays. Indeed, it is this sense of a figure bathed in golden sunshine which is the first and most vivid impression received. The whole picture is aglow with light; there are just two notes of color which serve to throw up the gorgeousness of the radiant figure, the coral red of her necklace and of Monna Vanna's curving lips, and the deep green which is almost the blue of a peacock's plumage, in the background, in her jeweled shoulder knots, and the gemmed ring upon her right hand. Everything else has the creamy whiteness of ivory mingled with the splendor of precious metal—the brocaded robes, the roses in the background, and sunshine over all.

This picture may be said to illustrate the second period of Rossetti's art, when he was no longer so strictly adhering to the austere aims of the Pre-Raphaelites. He was allowing his poetic imagination a wider field both in subject and treatment, and this phase of his painting, if at times weaker in drawing, is correspondingly richer in decorative designs, in georgeous color, in freer grace and beauty. His work became less restrained, and in a measure more individual. The fact that he was at heart a poet as well as an artist, was what most influenced his painting. Like his sister Christina, whose poems reflect a scholarly and serious upbringing, Rossetti had in large measure the gift of poetic expression, but his talent developed along more romantic lines, and it is this which speaks in his pictures, in the names he gave them, and in the subjects he chose to paint. His art mingles to a curious and interesting degree the purity of line which is found in the primitive Italians of the Florentine school, with the vivid and beautiful color of medieval illuminations and at the same time expresses the decorative and emotional romanticism which we find in the works of the great poets and chroniclers of the Middle Ages. Rossetti used both brush and pen to develop the ideas of an apparently inexhaustible imagination.

How lovely must have been his dreams! And none perhaps more beautiful than this Monna Vanna, with the brooding meditation of her gray eyes, the serenity of her pose, the poise of her haughty golden head. So he set his fairy princess in her sunlit room and arrayed her in golden robes; and surely he painted with a loving hand and tender vision, for Monna Vanna was his wife.

Winter's Beauty

As I walk out I see the trees,
Wherein the pretty squirrels sleep,
All standing in the snow so deep:
And every twig, however small,
Is blossomed white and beautiful.
Then welcome, winter, with thy power
To make this tree a big white flower;
To make this tree a lovely sight,
With fifty brown arms draped in white,
While thousands of small fingers show
In soft white gloves of purest snow.

—W. H. DAVIES, Collected Poems.

Artist and Tapissier

Quite a different note was struck at the end of the Fifteenth Century. It is as though the makers of tapestry had suddenly stepped from the nursery of their art into the world of wealth and sophistication.

Artists of the first rank drew the cartoon. . . . The artists are those we know today by the works in our collectors' galleries, Van Eyck, David, Roger Van der Weyden, Bernard Van Orley. Flanders was finishing her period of Gothic painting with a brilliant development that was completely her own, and not imported.

When all the world was showing appreciation of Flemish tapestries, it was not surprising that artists of first rank should contribute their talent. But without the super-weaver the artist's designs were vain. In fact, the weaver must himself be an artist. The translation of figures and particularly faces into woven fabric required more than mere manual skill; it involved the sensitive perception of one who was at heart an artist, although he painted no canvases.

The master-weaver, or tapissier, as he was called, executed such tapestries as the Mazarin hanging. . . . As such work consumed years of time, the master-weaver cleverly left unimportant areas to his pupils or apprentices. If the center of the field was occupied by an important group of personages, perhaps flanked by two others, these were always the work of the master; but a little scene which filled a corner, or the frame of columns which separated the scenes, were given to the lesser men to weave.—HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE, in "Weaves and Draperies."

Le Rédempteur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DES les temps les plus anciens, un sentiment de la présence constante de Dieu semble avoir trouvé une place dans la conscience humaine, mais l'idée d'un Rédempteur et d'un Sauveur a généralement été accompagnée d'une prophétie relative à l'avenir. Ainsi, dépassant l'horizon des fausses conceptions humaines et des misères mortelles, Job voyait les nuages de la matérialité faire place à une lueur de discernement spirituel quand il s'écria: "Je sais que mon Rédempteur est vivant, qu'à la fin il se lèvera sur la terre." Résumant en lui-même la somme totale de l'adversité humaine, Job avait grandement besoin d'un Rédempteur vivant, vital, actif, dont la continuité et le pouvoir ne sauraient être mis en doute. Ses conseillers, déclara-t-il, l'avaient accablé de leurs "discours:" sa parenté lui avait fait défaut; ses amis intimes l'avaient oublié; l'affliction lui avait enlevé la santé, la richesse, la gloire; Dieu Lui-même semblait l'avoir abandonné, lorsque lui vint avec puissance le discernement spirituel de la vraie identité qui lui fit dire: "Mon Rédempteur est vivant."

Cette grande vérité de l'être parvint à Job non comme une impression vague, mais avec une assurance positive: il savait que pour lui le rédempteur vivait, à ce moment même, malgré toute son apparente désolation, et que la preuve s'en manifesterait pour lui comme pour tous ceux qui s'étaient moqués de lui et l'avaient opprimé. Ce changement de pensée amena la réceptivité; aussi, lorsque Elihu, dont le sens de justice était spiritualisé, vint avec douceur apporter son message de vie et de rédemption, Job fut bientôt guéri, et fut disposé à reconnaître en toute humilité la suprématie de Dieu. Changeant de point de vue, quittant la base de la matérialité pour celle de la compréhension spirituelle, Job apprit que Dieu n'envoie point l'affliction, et que l'homme réel ne saurait perdre les bénédictions fondamentales de la santé et du bien-être. Ce vrai concept de Dieu et de l'homme lui rendit le sens de la prospérité et sa place légitime dans la considération de ses amis, révélant aussi l'éternité de l'Amour rédempteur.

Christ, la Vérité, le Rédempteur éternellement vivant, a toujours été présent pour révéler le Père et rendre aux hommes la conscience perdue de ce qui est bien. La prophétie de Job concernant "la fin" fut en partie accomplie par la venue du Maître; cependant, après un réveil bref et partiel aux premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne, l'humanité accepta l'idée qu'un Sauveur était venu et reparti, mais qu'il reparaîtrait à une époque lointaine pour exercer à nouveau son pouvoir rédempteur.

La Science Chrétienne révèle aujourd'hui que l'œuvre rédemptrice du Christ est tout aussi démontrable et vitale maintenant dans le monde qu'elle l'était au temps de Jésus, où lorsque Job discerna pour la première fois le Rédempteur vivant et s'écria: "Dans ma chair je verrai Dieu" (Job 19:26, version anglaise). Ce texte, comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy à la page 320 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, donne une idée profonde du pouvoir divin qui guérit les maux de la chair, et encourage les mortels à espérer en celui qui guérit toutes nos maladies." Mrs. Eddy fait également remarquer que ce passage se cite continuellement pour communiquer l'impression que, même si "la maladie et les vers détruisaient son corps, néanmoins aux derniers jours il comparaîtrait en perfection céleste devant Elohim, toujours revêtu de chair matérielle,—interprétation qui est diamétralement opposée à la vraie." Selon saint Paul, "la chair et le sang ne peuvent hériter le royaume de Dieu;" et Job, à sa grande joie, constata que la rédemption est un état de conscience progressif dans lequel on peut être guéri de tous les maux de la chair et s'élever spontanément jusqu'à un renouvellement de vie.

Le récit de la guérison de Job a toujours été considéré comme merveilleux, et les œuvres du Maître ont été appelées des miracles, des actes surhumains; mais l'on peut constater que le même genre d'activité curative se poursuit aujourd'hui, et que la méthode en a été ramenée à une Science exacte et démontrable. Par l'application du divin Principe et des règles de la Science Chrétienne, l'on peut être certain que le "Rédempteur est vivant," parce qu'ici, dans la chair, on peut réaliser la rédemption touchant les habitudes coupables, la maladie, les fardeaux, les dettes, la pauvreté,—la limitation de tout genre. La crainte de la mort s'évanouit pour qui s'identifie au Principe vivant, à la Vie même; et le sens d'unité avec le Père apporte la spiritualité et la félicité vécues qui sont le fruit de la rédemption, du salut concernant le péché et ses conséquences.

La mission de Jésus était de faire connaître au genre humain la grâce rédemptrice de Dieu, révélant clairement l'unité de l'homme avec la Vérité et l'Amour, par "la Parole . . . faite chair." La Parole ou le vrai Verbe, comprise et démontrée, devient le Rédempteur vivant, conduisant "dans toute la vérité." Comprendre spirituellement et scientifiquement que Dieu est Amour divin, bien infini, omnipotent et toujours présent, c'est apporter dans une vie purifiée des preuves démontrables de guérison et de régénération. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 136), Mrs. Eddy confirme la déclaration positive de Job lorsqu'elle dit: "Il suffit que vous et moi nous sachions que notre 'Rédempteur est vivant' et qu'il intercède pour nous."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Smallest Book

The very smallest book in the world . . . is a Rubáiyát which was published by Charles Hardy Meigs of Cleveland in 1900. The pages measure five-sixteenths of an inch square; opened out flat, the book cannot cover the average adult male thumbnail. There are three quatrains to a page, and it is not well to attempt to read them with the unaided eye. This tiniest of books loses some of its romantic interest from the fact that it was not printed from type, but from photo-engravings reproduced from a large model prepared for the purpose. Movable type of such infinitesimal dimensions will probably never be made, or, once made, will never be set. The smallest movable type—fly's-eye—is billboard Gothic by comparison with this submicroscopic Rubáiyát. Fly's-eye type, which is reasonably legible, has been used in books whose well-proportioned pages measured around two by one and three-eighths inches—veritable elephant folios alongside the Meigs opusculliissimum. — JOHN T. WHITEHORN, in "Books and the Man."

The Redeemer

Written for the Christian Science Monitor

FROM earliest times some intimation of God's ever-presence seems to have found a place in human consciousness, but the idea of a Redeemer and Saviour usually has carried with it a prophecy of the future. Thus, beyond the horizon of human misconceptions and mortal miseries Job saw the clouds of materiality give place to a gleam of spiritual discernment as he exclaimed, "I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth." Job, epitomizing within himself the sum total of human adversity, was greatly in need of a living, vital, active redeemer whose continuity and power were beyond any question of doubt. His counselors, as he declared, had broken him "in pieces with words;" his kinsfolk had failed; his familiar friends had forgotten him; affliction had swept away health, riches, fame; even God seemed to have forsaken him, when there came to him the overmastering spiritual discernment of true identity—"my redeemer liveth."

This grand truth of being came to Job, not as a vague impression, but with positive assurance: he knew that for him the redeemer lived, right then and there, even amid all his seeming desolation, and that the proof of it would be made manifest to him and to all those by whom he had been derided and oppressed. This change of thought brought about receptivity, so that when the gentle Elihu came, with his spiritualized sense of justice and his quickening, redemptive message, Job was soon healed and, in deep humility, was willing to acknowledge God's supremacy. Changing his viewpoint from the basis of materiality to that of spiritual understanding, Job learned that God does not send affliction, nor can the real man ever lose the fundamental blessings of health and well-being. This true concept of God and man restored to him the sense of prosperity and his rightful place in the esteem of his friends, revealing, also, the eternality of redeeming Love.

Christ, Truth, the ever living Redeemer, always has been present to reveal the Father and to restore to men the lost consciousness of good. Job's prophecy of the "latter day" was fulfilled, in part, in the coming of the Master; but, after a brief and partial awakening in the early centuries of the Christian era, humanity accepted the idea of a saviour who had come and gone, but who would return at some far-off time and again exercise his redeeming power.

Christian Science is revealing today that the redeeming work of the Christ is just as demonstrable and vital in the world now as it was in Jesus' time, or as when Job first discerned the living Redeemer and said, "In my flesh shall I see God." This text, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 320), "gives a profound idea of the divine power to heal the ills of the flesh, and encourages mortals to hope in Him who healeth all our diseases." Mrs. Eddy likewise points out that this passage is continually being quoted to convey the impression that "even if disease and worms destroyed his body, yet in the latter days he should stand in celestial perfection before Elohim, still clad in material flesh,—an interpretation which is just the opposite of the true." According to Paul, "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God;" and Job found, to his great joy, that redemption was a progressive state of consciousness wherein one could be healed of all the ills of the flesh and rise spontaneously into newness of life.

The account of Job's healing has always been considered a marvelous narrative, and the works of the Master have been called miracles, superhuman acts; but one may find that the same manner of healing activity is being carried on today, and that its method has been reduced to an exact and demonstrable Science. Through application of the divine Principle and rules of Christian Science one may be assured that his "redeemer liveth," because here in the flesh he can realize redemption from sinful habits, from disease, from burdens, debts, poverty,—limitation of every sort. The fear of death passes away when one identifies himself with the living Principle, with Life itself; and the sense of unity with the Father brings the spiritual living and blessedness which are the fruit of redemption, of salvation from sin and its consequences.

The mission of Jesus was to inform mankind of God's redeeming grace, by means of the clear revelation of man's at-one-ment with Truth and Love, through "the Word . . . made flesh." The Word, or true Logos, understood and demonstrated, becomes the living Redeemer, leading "into all truth." Spiritually and scientifically to understand that God is divine Love, infinite good, omnipotent and ever present, brings demonstrable healing and regenerating proofs into purified lives. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 136) Mrs. Eddy confirms Job's positive statement when she says, "It is enough for you and me to know that our 'Redeemer liveth' and intercedeth for us."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Robin's Song

Upon a little knoll of grass
I saw her stand,
She clasped an apple
In her baby hand,
Her playthings all unheeded;
For just then
Above her head,
Upon a thorn tree's bough,
A robin sang!
And she ecstatic, listened,
Tense with delight
And lost to all around,
But just the glory
Of liquescent sound.
And this I ask,—
The robin's radiant hymn
May stay with her,
When childhood's wondering hours
Have passed away.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

Even the Slow Tortoise

While I was in Sussex last autumn, my residence was at the village near Lewes, from whence I had formerly the pleasure of writing to you. On the first of November I remarked that the old tortoise, formerly mentioned, began first to dig the ground in order to the forming of its hybernaculum, which it had fixed on just beside a great tuft of hepaticas. It scrapes out the ground with its fore-feet, and throws it over its back with its hind, but the motion of its legs is ridiculously slow, little exceeding the hour hand of a clock. Nothing can be more assiduous than this creature night and day in scooping the earth, and forcing its great body into the cavity; but, as the noons of that season proved unusually warm and sunny, it was continually interrupted, and called forth, by the heat in the middle of the day; and though I continued there till the thirteenth of November, yet the work remained unfinished. Harsher weather, and frosty mornings, would have quickened its operations. No part of its behavior struck me more than the extreme timidity it always expresses with regard to rain; for though it has a shell that would secure it against the wheel of a loaded cart, yet does it discover as much solicitude about rain as a lady dressed in all her best attire, shuffling away on the first sprinklings, and running its head up in a corner. If attended to, it becomes an excellent weather-glass; for as sure as it walks elate, and as it were on tiptoe, feeding with great earnestness in a morning, so sure will it rain before night. It is totally a diurnal animal, and never pretends to stir after it becomes dark. The tortoise, like other reptiles, has an arbitrary stomach, as well as lungs, and can refrain from eating as well as breathing for a great part of the year. When first awakened it eats nothing; nor again in the autumn before it retires: through the height of summer it feeds voraciously, devouring all food that comes in its way. I was much taken with its sagacity in discerning those that do it kind offices; for as soon as the good old lady comes in sight who has waited on it for more than thirty years, it hobbles towards its benefactress with awkward alacrity; but remains inattentive to strangers. Thus, not only "the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib," but the most abject reptile and torpid of beings distinguishes the hand that feeds it, and is touched with the feelings of gratitude.

P. S. In about three days after I left Sussex the tortoise retired into the ground under the hepatica.—GILBERT WHITE, in "The Natural History of Selborne."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Soviet Foreign Policy

The Soviets in World Affairs, by Louis Fischer. Two volumes. New York: Cape and Smith. $10. London: Jonathan Cape.

THIS solid and expansive narrative of the relations between the Soviet Union and the outside world, from the Bolshevist Revolution in 1917 until the end of 1929, is a first-rate achievement of research in a difficult and little cultivated field. The author has enjoyed access to much unpublished material and has had exceptionally favorable opportunities for acquiring intimate knowledge of the Soviet diplomatic viewpoint and of the workings of Soviet foreign policy.

The most striking original document which Mr. Fischer includes in his work is a "convention between France and England on the subject of activity in southern Russia," which, according to the author's note, was negotiated by Lord Milner and M. Clemenceau and signed in Paris on Dec. 23, 1917, a few weeks after the Bolshevist revolution. The convention which, as the author declares, he obtained from an English source, provides that the Cossack territories, the territory of the Caucasus, Armenia, Georgia and Kurdistan shall be regarded as a British zone of influence, while Bessarabia, the Ukraine and Crimea shall be considered a French zone of influence. It is interesting to note that the intervention in South Russia, after the World War, followed closely the lines laid down in this hitherto unpublished convention, British efforts being concentrated on the Caucasus and on the support of General Denikin, whose base was in the Cossack regions of southeastern Russia, while France restricted her short-lived and futile intervention to the region about Odessa and to the Crimea.

Sure and Vigorous Hand

With a sure and vigorous hand, Mr. Fischer reconstructs the long series of conferences, beginning with Brest-Litovsk and ending with the sessions of the disarmament commission at Geneva, where Bolshevism has faced one or more of the Western powers. His account of the Genoa and Hague conferences is especially full and lucid, emphasizing still more clearly a point brought out in his earlier book, "Oil Imperialism": the great influence of conflicting ambitions in regard to the Russian oil fields in effecting the failure of these first organized attempts to bring the Soviet Union into close business relations with the outside world.

Occasional vivid patches of color relieve the sober piling up of facts in the two volumes. Mr. Fischer makes excellent use of two exotic episodes in his narrative, when he describes the attempt of the exiled Young Turk leader, Enver Pasha, to create a Pan-Islamic state in Central Asia and the equally grandiose dream of the Russian aristocrat, monarchist and Buddhist, Baron Ungern-Sternberg, to set up a Buddhist Oriental empire in the unmeasured spaces of Mongolia and western China.

Christian Rakovsky, whom the author was fortunate enough to interview in Saratov before Rakovsky was consigned to a more distant place of exile because of his unswerving devotion to Trotzky, evidently contributed much to the book's valuable information regarding the negotiations with the London financial circles, which accompanied the Anglo-Soviet conference in the summer of 1924, and regarding the various efforts—all of which finally broke down, largely, as it seems, because of Poincaré's uncompromising hostility — to bring about a settlement of the French debt claims. The two volumes also contain a mass of valuable details about minor aspects of Soviet foreign relations.

Soviet statesmen, like statesmen in all countries, give their confidences most readily to persons of whose friendship and loyalty they are most convinced; and Mr. Fischer does not disappoint this presumptive reliance. To be sure, the author's thorough documentation, not all of which by any means is derived from Soviet sources, and his obvious desire to follow up every research clue raise his work far above the level of the volumes of propaganda and special pleading which have so often issued from the presses on both sides of the Russian question. But his sympathy with the Soviet régime, and his tendency to give it the benefit of the doubt on most disputed points, are evident.

One gets the impression that the forcible "Sovietization" of Georgia and the military occupation of Outer Mongolia would have been less charitably judged if such operations had been carried out by other powers. In the rather infrequent cases when he expresses adverse criticism—as when he writes that "for the Bolsheviks to have argued in 1927 that Great Britain was busily preparing for war against them was sheer nonsense," and when he characterizes the Shachti trial, in which a German engineer and two mechanics were involved, as "a grave political error which brought little good anywhere, and much harm in many fields"—he voices opinion to which many Communists in touch with the outside world would quite possibly subscribe, in private if not in public.

Soviet-American Relations

Mr. Fischer seems a little too optimistic in discussing the future of Soviet-American relations. Emphasizing favorable aspects of the situation, such as the absence of clashing territorial interests, the relative insignificance of American debt and property compensation claims and the growth of trade and of technical aid contracts between American firms and the Soviet state industries, he perhaps ascribes an unduly large share of the responsibility for nonrecognition to the conservatism of the State Department. Larger and deeper factors in the American policy, such as the strength of anti-Bolshevist feeling among various groups and classes of the population and the indirect clash of American and Soviet ideas all over the world, arising from the fact that America is more and more interested in forestalling in Europe, in China and in South America the revolutionary upheavals which the Communists regard as an inevitable part of humanity's struggle for "liberation from capitalist slavery," are not given full recognition. Moreover, Mr. Fischer's work was probably written before allegations of Soviet "dumping" began to cause an unfavorable backfire in the field of Soviet-American business relations.

His last chapter is an admirably realistic summary of the problems of Soviet foreign policy, a summary which shows that he has not only mastered his historical material, but has extracted from it some general basic ideas, applicable for the present and the future. While certain sections of Mr. Fischer's work might be read most profitably in collation with works of authors whose sympathies lie in different directions, his massive volumes are likely to remain the standard authority on Soviet foreign policy for many years. Both by the richness of its material and by the comparatively unexplored character of its field, the work deserves a place in the limited category of genuinely indispensable books on international relations.

W. H. C.

E. F. BENSON
Whose Memoirs, "As We Were," Were Reviewed in These Columns Nov. 25.

The Artist as Guide

London Promenade, written and illustrated by William Gaunt. London: The Studio, Ltd. New York: Rudge. $10.

WILLIAM GAUNT, in his delightful "London Promenade," shows us round the town in a manner that a professional or hired guide would consider quite inadequate. All the "sights" are conscientiously ignored. The Tower, the Abbey, the museums might not exist for all the notice he takes of them. No word is let slip of the familiar pageants—the daily changing of the guard, the periodic opening of Parliament with its royal procession, the Lord Mayor's Show and the rest.

Yet Mr. Gaunt knows his London and can show us aspects of its life which the tourist and provincial, those who live on its outer fringes and many who have considered themselves good Londoners for years, might never be able to discover for themselves. Reading his book and looking at the amusing and attractive illustrations his versatile hand has provided, it is impossible to forget that an artist is our guide. None but an artist with a mentality susceptible to many shades of impressions and an eye avid of finding design—and beauty—everywhere would take us for such a promenade. We make a zigzag tour of chophouses and cafés, clubs and places of entertainment, of streets and squares, all of which, in the author's opinion, hold some peculiar flavor of their own—and of London. He records his impressions and discoveries with a lively tongue and his hand makes rapid sketches of this and that, in pen and pencil, colored chalk, water color. He soaks in the atmosphere of these varied scenes, analyzes its ingredients in many cases, presents them to us, their glamour enshrined in an illuminating phrase, in a little drawing for a tailpiece, in a full page water color perhaps.

Effect of a Film

"London in cross-section" is how C. Geoffrey Holme describes this charming book in his introduction, and later remarks that ". . . by its swift movement from place to place and the varied and over-lapping impressions which it contains . . . it suggests the characteristically modern medium of the film. . . ."

The artist takes in only a certain area of the capital in his tour and describes but a small number of types out of the myriads it contains. His stroll is through Bloomsbury, Soho and the West End. He gives but the merest nod of the head to the river. The Embankment is tellingly described as a wide boulevard which no one uses—which, although several hundred trams, lorries, omnibuses, taxicabs, private cars and pedestrians may be discovered there at any hour of the day, and a large and tragic population of "down and outs" at any hour of the night, is yet a true enough description of this stretch of the northern bank of the Thames. For it is used, one feels, as if by chance, and not deliberately, as by choice.

Bayswater receives but a passing glance from our guide, and what was noted in the glance is packed into a single chapter-heading, showing in a fragile line-drawing a string of porticoed houses, with a step-washer and an errand boy in sole possession. The City is not visited, nor the teeming East End, and he avoids, also, the great shopping centers, where the inhabitants of greater London, of the far-flung suburbs, may be seen in serried ranks, gazing, gazing through the great panes of glass. A sad omission this last, for Mr. Gaunt's curious spidery calligraphic drawing, his clever manipulation of color in light-toned washes, would have been well employed on such a subject.

Varied Layers

What he does visit is a great number of cafés, restaurants, clubs, all in more or less the same area, and these he racily describes with his clever pencil, his witty pen; and the atmosphere as well as the architecture of them all, and of the streets and squares that link his haunts together he discovers to us, too. In the process he has succeeded in unearthing and bringing to light some very varied layers of London life. The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries jostle one another in the architecture of the chaotic old town, and Mr. Gaunt is well aware of it. Here is the dignity of Sir Joshua Reynolds' heyday expressed in stucco and mellow brick, there the peace and placidity of Victoria's early years living on in a prim little row of houses. The solemnity and pompousness of the middle years of her reign are conjured up at the sight of whole streets of heavy houses built for solid—and stolid—Victorian merchants and their thriving families. Edwardian days were too brief in span for the London silhouette to alter noticeably during their passage, but, nevertheless, there is a definite flavor about certain streets and public "interiors" which can be labeled only Edwardian.

Post-war London with its bare-boned buildings, all plate glass and concrete, is rapidly ousting all these remnants of the past. For this reason and because the work of demolition is going on so fast, Mr. Gaunt describes the present moment as historic. Soon all will be changed, and London's face will be composed in lines that look very like those of her neighbors' on the mainland and across the Atlantic. And so he has done what he could to preserve something of her old appearance and her unique charm.

One might plan a number of promenades in London quite different from this. Nevertheless, the quintessence of certain aspects of the rich-hued, varied life of the old city is presented to us in his attractive volume—and there is hardly the faintest adulteration of sentimentality in the concoction to mar its taste. That Mr. Gaunt is writing and drawing mainly for artists and "Bohemians" does not make what he discovers any the less interesting—though it accounts, perhaps, for the strict limitation of his radius.

F. R.

Maine to California

A Yankee Trader in the Gold Rush: The Letters of Franklin A. Buck, compiled by Katharine A. White. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

WRITTEN to his sister during the years 1846 to 1881, the letters of Franklin A. Buck, now published under the title "A Yankee Trader in the Gold Rush," tell in an informal way the story of a youth who went from Bucksport, Me., to New York in pursuit of fortune; and from New York, tempted by the gold rush of '49, to California. Incidentally he visited Pacific islands, tried mining in Nevada, and made a trip back to Maine; but he became thoroughly Californian, and it was from a ranch in California that he wrote the last of these letters. Bucksport faded in the perspective and was regarded with a kind of whimsical regret.

"Your refusal to allow the Magnetic Telegraph to run through the village," he write in 1859, "is perfectly right. Don't allow any of these new-fangled, young-American notions to intercept the peace and quiet of the village. The next thing they will want to run a railroad through. No, No. Tell them that your fathers got along well enough without these things. Bucksport is the capital of Old Fogydom and is doing well enough." But the Magnetic Telegraph came to Bucksport. In 1861 he wrote from Weaverville, a town on the head waters of the Sacramento: "Only think of a wire all the way from Bucksport to Weaverville! It makes me feel a great deal nearer to you. I don't suppose I shall ever receive or send a dispatch over it, but then it is a satisfaction to know that we can."

As may be guessed from these excerpts, "A Yankee Trader in the Gold Rush" presents the beginning period of California from a different angle of observation than is usually found between book covers. Fortune through these pages was pursued in trade (with brief, unprofitable interludes of mining); the pursuer kept store in various places, dealt in lumber, provisions, and other needs of the local and picturesque population, made a living but accumulated no impressive surplus. Fortune proved a will o' the wisp, as, for that matter, was more the rule than the exception with those swept to California by the rush.

In his letters, incidentally commenting on the news from Bucksport which reached him through his sister, the reader finds a reflection of contemporary life in a Maine town as well as on the Pacific coast. He wrote to his sister very much as he would have talked with her; the idea that his letters might some day be printed and published in a book would have tickled his sense of humor. He wrote of whatever came to mind at the moment—what he had been doing, what he had seen, how men and women (these in small minority) behaved, what they wore, the cost of living, the vicissitudes of his trading ventures, his opinion of the latest doings in Bucksport. By no means the less interesting part of the book are the letters written from New York—"this vast city"—before he left for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn.

One of McNelly's Rangers

A Texas Ranger, by N. A. Jennings. Dallas, Tex.: Southwest Press.

IN 1899 was published a book, "A Texas Ranger," by N. A. Jennings, then a newspaper man and author, who in the 1870's had been one of the famous company known as McNelly's Rangers, effectively engaged in developing respect for law and order along the Mexican border of Texas. The book is now reprinted and published by the Southwest Press.

"Although, like 'cowboy,'" writes J. Frank Dobie in the foreword, "the word 'ranger' was old long before English-speaking colonists crossed the Mississippi River, it remained for Texas to give both words the connotations they now bear. The body of writings connected with cowboys has grown to be rather voluminous. . . . The Texas rangers never numbered above a few hundred, as a usual thing not above a few score. Their range, wide as it was, was yet confined to the territory of the State they served. Considering their proud and far-flung reputation, the literature about them is exceedingly limited; a thorough history of the corps is yet to be written. It is a matter of genuine gratulation that, along with James B. Gillett's excellent 'Six Years With the Texas Rangers,' Jennings' 'A Texas Ranger' is now made available for boys and men and women who like a brave, clean-cut narrative, simply and honestly told, about those brave and clean-cut frontiersmen, the Texas rangers."

Granting a scant literature, something at least about the Texas rangers, as about the Northwest Mounted Police, is widely known. The average reader who comes to Mr. Jennings' republished book is likely to have his preconception of what the corps was like; his reading will substitute for that preconception, as it has done with the reviewer, a better acquaintance with Captain McNelly's gallant company in camp, on the trail, and in action. As happened with the author, the reader will be surprised at the youth of this company. "I had pictured them," wrote Jennings describing his first impression, "as bearded ruffians (going about with bowie-knives in their teeth, I had believed), but here they were, a lot of boys of my own age, and led by a captain not much older."

How the author, then 19 years of age, born in Philadelphia and graduated from St. Paul's School in New Hampshire, came to be in Texas and there join the rangers must be read in the book. He had qualifications which Captain McNelly recognized. He became one of a company made up of "beardless boys, full of devilry and high spirits, and ready at a moment's notice to rush into any adventure, no matter how dangerous. . . . Their broad brimmed, picturesque cow-boy hats, flannel shirts open at the throat, high boots, well-filled cartridge belts with dangling pistol holsters and bowie-knife scabbards, their carbines slung at the side of the saddles, their easy and perfect manner of riding, their general air of wild, happy, devil-may-care freedom and supreme confidence in themselves, showed that the Captain indeed chose wisely when he picked out the men for his dangerous mission."

The book merited reprinting both for the entertainment of readers and its place on the historical shelf.

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Doggish Escapades

Thy Servant a Dog, by Rudyard Kipling. London: Macmillan. 5s. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.

THERE was once a story about a horse that was lost and a man who found him by the simple expedient of reasoning thus with himself: Where would I go if I were a horse? This, then, is the story of a dog who had a past and of the man who wrote his reminiscences. Doesn't the flyleaf of the book set it all forth by declaring that "Thy Servant a Dog" is "told by Boots and edited by Rudyard Kipling"? We've read too much Kipling not to know that what Mr. Kipling says is so.

Boots is a nice pup, an Aberdeen. There are some who would call him lap dog, but he himself states he is a "very fine dog with low clearances," which really is a more pleasing description. Not that Boots is a particularly good dog. For he eats out of dust bins, and what he thinks of Kitchen Cat is neither loving nor forgiving; also there was the time he looked in the nursery for rat holes that simply didn't exist. But, to return to his good points—he is loyalty itself in regard to his Own Master and Missus and watches carefully after their Smallest. And his friends, as indeed friends should, think the world of him—Ravager-Son-of-Rogan, trained by man into fox hunter; small Slippers, his fellow lap dog; Toby Dog with his parlor tricks, and Tags the Fox.

This little tale, "Thy Servant a Dog," will hardly bear comparison with Kipling's more illustrious "Jungle Book" and "Just So Stories"; but there are certain to be two large groups of readers whom it will interest, those who like Rudyard Kipling and those who like dogs.

The Influence of El Greco

El Greco, by Frank Rutter. London: Methuen. 30s. net. New York: E. Weyhe.

IN RECENT years, the influence of El Greco on the practice of painting has been enormous. The historian and the critic following the fashion, have been too ready to attribute to El Greco's hand pictures not worthy of him. Mr. Rutter is more selective, and his catalogue of paintings by El Greco in the appendix is valuable, because of his ruthless use of the pruning knife. It is difficult, however, to agree with the author's inclusion of "Study of St. John Evangelist and Angel" (pen and wash drawing) among works by El Greco, It is not good enough, in technique or conception.

Mr. Rutter finds similarity of composition between the "Dormition of the Virgin" at Mount Athos and El Greco's "Burial of Count Orgas." To this writer they are entirely dissimilar. The Athos picture is strictly pyramidal in composition. The essential subject of the Greco is spiral. Mr. Rutter, we feel, has quite misread this composition, and it should be pointed out that El Greco's use of the spiral is a matter of great importance.

Mr. Rutter is, however, right in adopting Robert Byron's view that El Greco was "well soaked in Byzantine Art." El Greco was certainly related more to the traditions of the Venetian and Spanish schools than to the individual painters of them. Yet there were two Grecos: one of the Raphael-Titian-Tintoretto make-up, and the other the revolutionary impressionist with a strange anchorage in Byzantine and Greek art, occupying a unique place in the performance of painting. "Everything which from Rubens to Renoir and Cézanne was achieved in three centuries, E Greco achieved single handed."

Again, writing of El Greco's interest in effects of artificial lighting:

"The bold light and shade effects are all the more remarkable and significant if we remember that, assuming these subjects were originated before El Greco set foot in Spain, they were painted at a time when Caravaggio was an infant of 3 or 4, and at least some years before Rembrandt was born in 1606. They confirm every idea we have formed as to the independent and inquiring character of El Greco's mind; and constitute a proof of how, even in his early years, he grappled with new problems which were increasingly to occupy the attention of painters yet unborn."

This is the true significance of El Greco, and Mr. Rutter's whole study of him is colored with it.

The plates of the book are numerous and good. Harold Greenwood's drawings in the text have an amusing quality, quite apart from their usefulness in amplifying the author's arguments. No one interested in the trend of modern painting or in the history of art can afford to be without this book.

A Tom Thumb Bookshelf

La Mésaventure de Madame Popotte, by Hugh Lofting. New York: Stokes. $1.25.
Wallie, the Walrus, by Kurt Wiese. New York: Coward-McCann. $1.50.
Berta and Elmer Hader's Picture Book of Mother Goose. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.50.
The Day After Christmas, by S. Foster Damon. New York: A. & C. Boni. $2.
How They Carried the Mail, by Joseph Walker, illustrated by Frank Dobias. New York: Sears. $3.

THE story of Mrs. Tubbs, who now becomes Mme. Popotte, has been done into French by Sarah J. Silberstein and Claire Brugell. This makes Hugh Lofting, who is generally entertaining, also improving, especially to young students of the language. For French-reading children of other lands, it should be a great appetizer to those who have not followed Dr. Dolittle faithfully through all his adventures and misadventures. The pictures, of course, being Mr. Lofting's, remain the same.

"Wallie, the Walrus," written and illustrated by Kurt Wiese, is a bit of natural history made extremely easy, in the style familiar to those who have read the story of "Karoo, the Kangaroo," which preceded it. The crayon illustrations, as well as the simple text, should have a very direct appeal to the child.

In the matter of Mother Goose we are prejudiced, even obdurate. We object to anyone adding to or taking away therefrom. We cannot endure editions that spin out the yarns by adding verses that were never there when we were a child. We cannot tolerate pictures that were not in our own childhood book. Nevertheless, for newer generations, newer tastes. Therefore, Berta and Elmer Hader's production may be most satisfying to some of the Very Young. Music for the verses that are sung as games or lullabies is a pleasant addition to the volume, which, it is said, the co-authors have worked on for 12 years.

The Day after Christmas has to come at last Mr. Damon turns it into a diverting title. Like other serious men before him, he has found time to weave a fantasy for a child. The heroine is Abbie rather than Alice, and she finds her adventures inside a Christmas Tree instead of Through a Looking-Glass. But she finds them, and they are gay and amusing.

"How They Carried the Mail" is not necessarily for the young man who aspires to be a postman. If he is intending to be a policeman, a messenger boy, a sea captain or an air pilot, he will like these tales just as well. There are hazards and heroisms to thrill the most arduous boy. The stories are based on actual experiences of message carriers of all ages, "from the post runners of King Sargon, 3000 B. C., to the air mail of today."

Minute Dramas

Dumb Animal, by Osbert Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d. net.
No Luggage, by Malachi Whitaker. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

IT IS an old gibe that "anyone" can write a novel if he add to his vanity patience; but by no means "anyone" can write a short story on the same formula. The discipline imposed by the short story, like the discipline of verse, is severe, almost ascetic; indeed it takes something akin to poetic genius to write a good short story. Many of the younger contemporary novelists have begun as short story writers, partly, perhaps, because they were uncertain of their powers; but largely, one feels because the short story was their poetry, their obeisance to the muse.

Osbert Sitwell first attracted attention in this medium. But there is a great deal of the essayist's discursiveness in his latest manner, which leadens the "light fantastic" of his satirical ballet. He will, no doubt, argue that writers make their own rules, and it is true that his essay stories make irreproachable wholes. But he has an annoying tendency to take the floor, to parade up and down before his stories like royalty at a bazaar, to usher himself in and out of them with faintly oppressive ostentation over the red carpet of his intellectual superiority. He carries it off well enough and he successfully maintains the ironic royal pose of belonging to the same period as his uniform. But in the meantime—the story, the point? This verbosity, amusing in its pompousness and artificiality and in its withering snobbery, at the same time weighs one down with a sense of elaborate falseness.

But his stories have the immense merit of originality. What fantastic conceit he has! What Punchinello creatures he decks out and how he thwacks them! There are six of these satirical fantasies in the book and Mr. Sitwell, with his mastery of the baroque in human character, makes them all extremely readable.

Mrs. Whitaker's quiet naturalism would be, one supposes, anathema to Mr. Sitwell. She remains impersonal, immanent in her art, a shrewd, wry-faced, kind but illusionless landlady of the minute dramas of everyday life. She achieves her effects beautifully, naturally, with a minimum of effort and strict economy of words. Her stories are not often mechanical. Two girls may be sheltering from the rain in a shop doorway, and in a few moments she has indicated their lives and their secrets. Or there is a young woman married to a feckless clown who always sends his love, but never any money to pay the bills. Such small happenings are isolated. All irrelevant circumstance, description, speculation and talk are plucked from them and they stand revealed in their glum, funny or pitiable skins. Mrs. Whitaker's art is the fruit of an exacting and true intuition, and is far more subtle than its direct simplicity would make it appear at first sight. Her scope is quite limited, and those pieces which are most charged with emotion or which attempt exuberance tend to fall. One wonders what she will do next. The novel would seem to be too gross a soil for her talent.

V. S. P.

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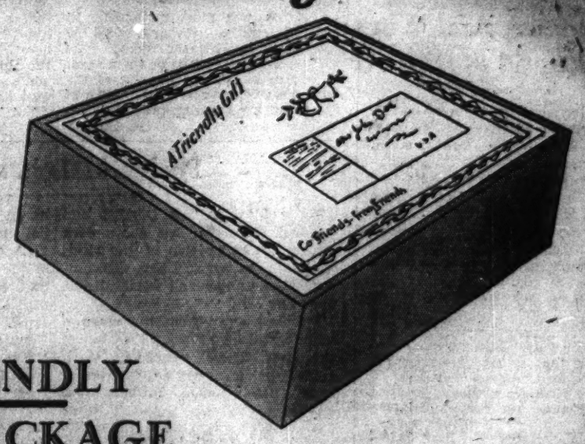

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Roman Mural Work Found at Chester

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Excavations have been going on for some time past under Professor Newstead at Chester to uncover the amphitheater which was built during the Roman occupation. Some of the squared stones which formed the outer face of the arena wall, when cleaned, showed a mural decoration which was apparently intended to represent Italian marble. The design was worked in red, yellow and green on a white ground. It was was first thought that the wall had been plastered, but the cleaning has shown that it was left rough so as to look like undressed marble.

At a place called Heron Bridge part of a Roman road has been unearthed which is 24 feet 10 inches wide, that is, only two inches less than the widest Roman road known in Great Britain. Below a foot of cobble and gravel on the roadside was found the actual curbstone which was laid into a channel so as to carry the drainage of the road. This showed signs of having been buttressed with sandstone and tiles. In a mound near by was found a great wall over six feet thick. Though of poor construction it was supported at the rear by massive masonry. That the site had been occupied during the second century was evident from the finding of such articles as fragments of Samian pottery and the ends of a sword and a javelin.

FALKIRK'S DRINK BILL SHOWS STEADY DROP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALKIRK, Scot.—In the past 30 years convictions for drunkenness in Falkirk have dropped from 1451 to 260. Convictions for other offences have risen in the same period from 328, to 600—a fact accounted for chiefly by motor offenses.

These facts presented by the Rev. A. B. Robb were brought out in a recent social survey. Mr. Robb went on to say that Falkirk spent £230,000 on drink 30 years ago. Today, with whisky five times the price, it spent £180,000. In other words it consumed only one-eighth the quantity consumed 30 years ago.

JEWS OF GLASGOW PROTEST TO BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A resolution protesting against the repudiation by the Government of the Palestine policy was carried at a recent meeting here under the auspices of the Jewish Socialist Labor Party.

The resolution, which was submitted to Dr. Rifkind, entered an emphatic protest against the White Paper on the Palestine policy recently issued, and declared that the drastic restriction on Jewish immigration and the buying of land by Jews, foreshadowed in that document, were a violation of the mandate and a betrayal of Britain's pledges to the Jewish peopl

SCOTS STUDY WHEY WASTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KILMARNOCK, Scot.—A committee to inquire into the problem of using whey commercially has been appointed following a conference held recently in one of Scotland's most important agricultural counties. It was pointed out that 4,500,000 gallons of this by-product runs to waste annually in Scotland.

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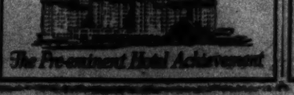

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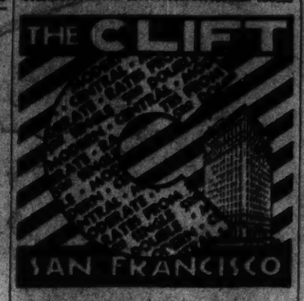

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STOCKS RECORD SMALL GENERAL PRICE ADVANCE

Steels, Coppers and Rubbers Rise Moderately in Quiet Session

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market again found the line of the least resistance led upward today, but it was not enthusiastic about it.

Gains were extended a little, and trading showed signs of picking up for a few minutes after financial news tickers printed summaries of President Hoover's message to Congress in the early afternoon, but the list soon wavered, and part of the advance was lost.

The market closed firm after another dull session. Prices rallied moderately around noon when President Hoover's message was read, then lost much of their gains, but finally turned upward again in the late trading under the leadership of U. S. Steel, which advanced more than 2 points.

There were gains of 1 to 2 in Bethlehem Steel, American Can, Anaconda, National Biscuit, Continental Baking and Loose Wiles. Ingersoll Rand soared 9.

Sales approximated 1,600,000 shares.

The President's recommendations appeared to have been almost fully discounted previously, since they were closely in line with brokerage forecasts. If Wall Street had been in a bullish frame of mind, the suggestion that anti-trust laws be changed to conserve natural resources and prevent wasteful competition might have been greeted with enthusiasm.

Efforts of the copper and oil industries to stabilize prices have been cautious, owing to the danger of running afoul of the Sherman law.

Steel Issues Strong

Strength in the steel issues seemed to reflect fresh rumors that large producers were planning an advance in quotations for the first quarter of 1931. The coppers moved up a little here and there, as at least one custom smelter sold the red metal at 11½ cents, compared with 10½ cents last week, and trade circles were even more optimistic over the outcome of the efforts of large producers to stabilize the price at 12 cents.

The rail shares firmed a little, but reports that one of the four eastern trunk line systems had withdrawn from the recent merger negotiations was a disappointment to traders looking for early developments in that quarter.

Although recent reports that Bethlehem Steel was negotiating for certain independent companies in the Pittsburgh area have been discouraged at the Bethlehem offices, they bobbed up again on the basis of a report that a Bethlehem official had been conferring with officers of McClintic Marshall.

The early downtown seemed to be influenced by a sharp break in Mack Trucks, which sold off nearly four points in response to expectations of the dividend reduction. The actual reduction, from a $5 annual basis to a $4 basis, however, was less severe than expected by some, and the stock regained its loss.

Credit conditions were stationary, with call loans at 2 per cent. The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve member banks in urban centers showed that these institutions were again purchasing other securities than United States Governments, a reversal of the trend of the previous week.

Governments declined $12,000,000, while other securities held increased $62,000,000. Loans against securities dropped $67,000,000, and "all other" loans, which classification includes commercial loans, dropped $86,000,000.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market displayed a firmer undertone today as buying on a scale down forced a slight recovery in some domestic issues that have shown marked weakness. Price movement continued irregular, and the volume of trading was about average for the fall season.

The railroad group on the whole was steadier. In a few instances carrier obligations that have set new lows for the year on the current decline rallied from ½ to a point. Utilities, however, harbored some soft spots which gave them an irregular tone. High-grade industrials advanced fractionally, but those of lower rating were neglected.

The upturn in German Governments has influenced a firmer tone in the European section. Latin-Americans were very quiet, and changes were mostly on the upside.

A sharp rise in investments of reporting banks of the Federal Reserve System is revealed by the report for the week ended Nov. 26. The sharp contraction in other loans and discounts has influenced heavy buying of investments by banks during this long period of easy money.

During the week covered by the Federal Reserve statement banks added $76,000,000 in bonds other than United States Governments, bringing the total increase for the year to $914,000,000, while their holdings of governments now are $285,000,000 more than a year ago.

Bond investments of banks now are at a new record high surpassing the former mark set on June 30, 1928. Buying has been limited to the very high-grade securities and to very short-term issues, the New York Federal Reserve Bank points out in its monthly review.

BELGIAN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS

BRUSSELS—Negotiations have been completed for an issue of 45,000,000 florins, bearing 4½ per cent interest, redeemable in 35 years maximum and callable in 1936. Loan will be issued in Holland, Switzerland and Sweden by a syndicate headed by Mendelssohn & Co., Nederlandsche Handelsmaatschappij and Swiss Bank Corporation for the purpose of redeeming the balance of the 1921 8 per cent dollar loan. Swiss portion of 24,000,000 francs is being offered at 95¾ per cent.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Chicago & Eastern Illinois reports for 10 months ended Oct. 31 net loss of $2,092,704 after taxes and charges, contrasted with net of $564,808, equal to $3.56 a share on 236,461 shares of 6 per cent preferred, in 10 months of 1929. October net loss was $153,883, contrasted with net of $78,410 in October, 1929.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL CO.

Colonial Beacon Oil Co. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, net loss after depreciation and interest, but before taxes, of $1,376,360. This compares with net profit in the same nine months of 1929 before taxes, of $289,386, equivalent after dividends on preferred stock, retired in February, 1929, to 59 cents a share on 1,437,642 common shares.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES

Evidence that the practice of returned capital distribution, in conjunction with a semiannual reinvestment program, as originated by North American Trust Shares, is finding increasing popularity with the investor is contained in a recent report of this trust, which shows that its sales have already passed the $125,000,000 mark.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
31¾	17½	1.00	Adams Ex	1600	20½	20½	20½	20	20
2¾	¾		Adv-Rumely	400	¾	¾	¾		
23½	3¼		Advance Rum	1900	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	3¼
154⅝	81¾	.20	Air Reduc	1900	106½	103	106½	106½	106½
36	9¾	1½	Airway El	3300	11½	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
3½	1½		Ajax Rubber	800	¾	¾	¾		
9½	4¾		Alaska Jun	5500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
33¼	7¾		Alleghany	4300	10½	9¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
167½	58½	3½	Allegheny pf	200	80	80	80	80	80
343¾	185¾	8a	Allied Chem	3100	206¾	201¼	206¾	204½	204½
126¾	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	124	124	124	124	124
68	33½	3	Allis-Chal	1700	38¾	37¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
45¾	9¾	2	ALSPort Cem	1600	11¾	10¾	11¼	10¾	10¾
31¾	18	3	Amerada	800	31½	31¼	31½		
3½	1¾		Am Ag Ch vtc	200	2½	2½	2½		
10¾	1¾		Am Ag Ch	1700	2¾	2½	2½	2½	1¾
97¾	31¼	3½	Am Bk Note	400	61	60¼	61		
64⅝	35	2.40	Am Brake	100	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
33	8		Am Com Alc	200	11¾	11¾	11¾		
31⅝			Am Br Bov	400	11¾	11¾	11¾		
154⅝	107⅞	4½	Am Can	23500	118	116¾	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
82¾	32	4	Am Car & F	3000	38	37¾	38	37¾	37¾
65¾	33½	3	Am Chain	100	37	37	37		
55½	23		Am European	100	25	25	25		
101¾	34⅝		Am & FPw	7900	50	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
101	80	6	Am & FP pf	200	103½	83	83	83	83½
111½	93½	7	Am & FP	300	99	99	99		
41¾	27½	2	Am Ice	600	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
155⅜	51¾	2½	Am Int Corp	3700	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
105	28¼	3	Am Loco	800	53	50	51	36½	
118½	59	7	Am Loco of	100	81½	81½	81½	78½	
81½	13¼	1	Am Metals	1800	21	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼
95	35	7	Am Nat'l Gl pf	110	51½	51½	51½		
119⅝	47½	1½	Am Pw&Lt	400	57¾	48¾	56	56	56¼
107	97½	6	Am P & L 6	100	96	96	96	96	96
39¾	19	1	Am Radiat	15000	26½	25½	25½	25½	25½
37	8		Am Repup	300	9½	9½	9½		
100½	39	2½	Am Roll Mill	4900	55¾	54½	55¼	53¾	54¼
26½	5¾		Am Sealing	400	8¼	8	8		
79¾	45⅜	4	Am Smelt	5100	53¾	52¼	53¼	52¼	52¼
22½	13¼		Am Solvents	100	17	17	17		
52½	24	2	Am Stl Fnd	300	31¼	30¾	31¼	31	
33¼	8¾		Am Solv pf	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛		
55½	38	2	Am Stores	400	40	39	39¾	38¾	
60⅛	40	3	Am Sugar	200	53¾	53	53	53	53½
27½	18	1	Am Tel&Cab	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
278¾	178½	9	Am Tel&T	7900	190¾	183½	190	189¾	189¾
126⅞	58¾	1a	Am Wat W	5000	64¾	62¾	64¼	64¼	64½
108⅛	98	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100¾	100¼	100¾		
20¾	8¾		Am Wool	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		
44¾	15¾		Am Wool pf	1000	22½	17¾	21¾	17½	
9	2¾		Am Writ ct	400	3¼	2¾	3¼	3¼	
44¾	20		Am Writ pf	100	20	20	20		
17⅞	4⅛		Am Zinc new	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	
27¾	13	2½	Anaconda	19800	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾	
27¼	14¾	1	Andes Cop	200	16¾	16¾	16¾		
29¼	16½	2	Arch Dan	400	17	16¾	17	16¾	
82¾	61	7	Armour D pf	1000	77½	77¼	77½	77¼	
82¾	41	3	Arm Ill A	1200	44¼	44	44¼	42	
43⅜	1½		Arm Ill B	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	100	50	48	50		
13¾	4		Arnold Cons	200	5½	4½	4½		
45⅛	20	4	Asso Apparel	200	28	28	28	28	
50½	25½	2½	Asso Dry G	400	27½	27¾	27¾	27¾	
242½	162	10	Atchison	1500	190¼	185	189	186¼	
175½	113	10	Atl Coast L	700	123½	123	123	123	
89¾	63¼		Atl G&WI	700	64	64	64	62	
51⅝	18⅝	1a	Atl Refin	2000	22	21½	21½	21	
106	52¼	4	Atlas Powd	700	54½	52¾	54½	52¾	
106	97	6	Atlas Powd pf	230	99	99	99	99½	
37	10¾	1½	Atlas Stores	1100	11	11	11	11	
263¾	60¾	4½	Auburn Auto	6300	82¾	78½	82¾	81	
30	17¼	3	Austin N new	20	20	20	20	19½	
9½	3¾		Aviation	300	4	3¾	3¾	4½	

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	5000	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¾	
116	93	7	Baldwin pf	170	100	100	100	100	
122¾	78	7	Balt & O	1300	78	74	78	74½	
94¾	72	4	Balt & O pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾		
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	50	107½	107½	107½	107	
20¾	8	2	Barker Bros	140	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜	
34	12¾	2	Barnsdall A	1400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	72	72	72	73¼	
109¼	101¾	7	Beatrice pf	100	107	107	107		
70¼	46¾	3	Beechnut	300	53	52½	53		
69¾	21¾		Belding H	400	21½	19¾	21½		
57¾	14¼	1	Bendix	1800	18¾	18	18¼	18¼	
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	2100	41¾	40¾	41¼	41½	
110¼	58⅛	6	Beth Steel	26700	64¾	62¼	64¼	62¾	
134	115	7	Beth Stel pf	300	120¼	119¾	120¼	119¾	
41½	23	1½	Blaw-Knox	800	27	25¾	27	27	
49	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	300	23¾	23¼	23½	23⅜	
5	1		Booth Fish	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
90⅞	60¼	3½	Borden	3800	69½	67⅝	69	67⅝	
50½	15	3	Borg Warner	3200	19¼	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
35¾	12½		Briggs	600	17¾	16¾	17¼	17½	
22¾	4		Brookway	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
78⅝	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	1500	66⅜	65¼	66¼	65	
15⅞	9		Bklyn-Queen	100	10	10	10	9¼	
178¼	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	300	108	107½	108	103	
42	33¾	3	Brown Shoe	400	37½	36	37	36	
30⅜	11		Bruns Balke	100	11	11	11	11	
35¾	5¼		Bruns Term	100	8	8	8	6¾	
31½	13	1	Bucyrus	500	15¾	14⅜	15⅜	14½	
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	115	112	112	112	
43	23½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	27½	
68	53		Budd Mgf pf	40	56	56	56		
16¾	4	1	Budd Mfg	900	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	900	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
74	15¾		Bullard	700	19¼	19	19¼	19	
43	15¾	3	Bulova Watch	1200	16½	15¾	16	16⅜	
110⅛	67½	8	Burns Bro A	200	69	67½	67½	69¾	
95	75		Burns Bro B	100	9	9	9	10	
51⅞	18¾	1	Burroughs	1300	23¾	22¾	23½	23¾	
48⅛	23¼	2½	Bush Term	400	27¼	27	27	26	
4¼	1½	.50	Butte Cop	600	2	1½	2		
29¾	10		Butterick	200	13¾	13	12	12	
111⅜	37⅝		Byers	1400	46¾	45	46	45	
114	106¾	7	Byers pf	10	106¾	106¾	106¾		

—C—

77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	100	51⅞	51½	51⅞	51	
2¼	¾		Callahan	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
30	10	2	Campbell	600	13	13	13¼		
80½	32		Calu & Ariz	400	39¾	39¼	39¾	38	
33⅜	8¼		Calu & Hecla	900	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
75¾	34⅞	5	Canada Dry	700	43¾	42¾	43	43	
52¼	39½	2½	Can Pac	3000	43½	42	43½	43¼	
34½	18⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19¾	19¾	19¾		
26¾	8		Capital Adm	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	
362¾	103½	6	Case Thresh	7500	113	110½	112½	111¾	
79¾	29¾	3	Caterpillar	900	32½	32½	32½	32¼	
13	7		Celotex ct	100	7½	7½	7½	7	
60	7¼		Celotex	100	7½	7¼	7½	7¼	
84⅞	25		Celotex pf	100	26	25	25	27	
20¾	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	18	16	18	15	
65¾	25½	4	Cerre de P	1200	30¼	29¾	30	29¾	
44¾	15⅝		Certi-Teed	1007	23¾	17¾	23⅝		
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	500	22½	22½	22⅝	23¼	
82½	41	3	Ches Corp	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	44	
51⅝	38½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	43¾	43	43⅜	43½	
16¾	17		Chi & Alton	500	3¾	3⅜	3⅜		
52⅜	22¾	1	Chi Gt W pf	900	26⅞	25¾	26	25½	
26⅞	6⅜		Chi M&SP	1800	7½	6⅞	7	7⅜	
82¼	11		Chi M&SP pf	1500	13¾	11¾	12	12¼	
69¾	14¼	4	Chi & NW	100	41¾	41¼	41¾	40½	
125¼	59⅛	7	Chi RI	600	61⅝	59⅞	61⅜	60½	
104⅛	86	6	Chi RI 6%	300	89½	89½	89½	89	
32	21⅜	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	22½	22¼	22½		
32½	14		Chick Cot O	200	15	14	15		
67¾	29½	2.40	Childs	200	30½	30½	30½	30	
43	14½	1	Chrysler	8400	18¾	17½	18¾	18	
49	35¾	3.60	City Ice	400	37½	37½	37½	37½	
98¾	70	6½	City Ice pf	10	83	83	83	82¾	
13½	3½		City Stores	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
44½	17	3	Clark Equip	100	19½	19½	19½		
60	25	5	Vluett Pbdy	100	27	27	27		
20¾	9¼		Col Bea Oil	100	10	10	10		
191½	113½	5	Coca Cola	1000	158½	157½	159½	158	
52¾	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51¾	51¾	51¾		
64⅞	47¾	2½	Col Col Palm	700	50½	50	50	50	
35¾	12		Collins & A	3300	16¾	15	15¾	15¼	
92	72	7	Collins & A pf	400	77	78	78	78	
77	21½	1	Colo F&I	2000	27¼	25¾	26½	26½	
87	32⅜	2½	Colum Gas	6900	37⅜	36¼	37½	37¼	
92	67½	4	Colum Gas pf	100	92½	92½	92½		
199	81¾	6	Col Carbon	200	93¼	92	93¼	91½	
37⅝	9¾	2a	Col Graph	3300	11¼	10¾	11¼	11¼	
40¾	16⅝	2	Com Cred	200	20½	20	20½		
48⅜	31¼	3	Com Cred A	500	35	35	35	35	
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	200	84	84	84		
55	25½	160i	Com Inv Tr	400	28	27¾	28	27¾	
34	14½	1	Com Sol	11000	18¾	17½	18	17¾	
20¼	7¼	.60	Commwlth So	29700	9½	9	9½	9	
19¾	7¾		Congoleum	400	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	
27⅜	12¼	2	Con Film	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
24¼	10¼	2	Con Film pf	200	18¼	18¼	18¼		
136⅝	81½	4	Con Gas	8200	90¾	88½	90	89¾	
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¾	103⅜	103¾		
62	35½	6	Con Ry C pf	200	37¼	37	37	37	
2	1		Con Textile	1500	½	½	½		
22½	11¾	1.20	Container A	300	13¾	12½	12¾		
8½	3		Container B	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾		
52¾	17⅜		Cont Bak A	4900	24¼	21¼	22½	20¾	
7	2½		Cont Bak B	2100	3¼	2⅜	3¼	2¾	
94⅞	68¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	73¾	72	73¾	70¾	
71¾	44½	2½	Cont Can	900	50¾	50	50¼	49	
77⅞	39⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	500	46½	45½	46	46	
30¼	10		Cont Oil	3000	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅛	
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	4400	13	12½	12⅞	12⅞	
104⅝	72⅜	3½	Corn Prod	1500	80½	79¼	79¾	80	
33	9¼		Coty	400	10¾	10½	10½	9¾	
35⅜	25½	2½	Cream of Wh	100	28¾	28¾	28¾		
29½	9		Cree Carpet	300	16¾	16¼	16¾	16	
32	6	1½	Crosley	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½	
18½	6	1	Crown Zell	300	6	6	6	6	
36	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	33¼	33	33¼		
93¾	52	5½	Crucible	500	57¾	56¼	57¾	57	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	200	2	1½	2	2	
19½	4¾		Cuba Co	100	5	5	5	4¾	
9	3½		Cub Am S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	41½	41½	41½	41½	
126⅛	96½	6	Curtis Pub	300	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾		
14¾	3¼		Curtiss Wr	3200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¾	4⅛		Curtiss Wr A	1300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½	

—D—

42⅜	15		Davison	800	17⅞	16¾	17⅞	17	
161	134	9	Day & Hud	200	142¾	142¾	142¾		
153	85½	6a	Del Lac&W	1400	88¾	88	86½	87	
255¾	113⅞	8	Det Edison	100	180¾	180¾	180¾	181	
42¾	17½	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	18	18	18		
211	104½	5	Diamond M ct	400	210	209½	209½	209½	
30¾	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¼	
145¼	83	4a	Dupont	11000	91¾	88¾	91¼	90	
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	117¼	117¼	117¼		

—E—

25¼	7¾	1½a	Eastern RM	500	11½	10¾	11½		
255¼	155¼	5a	East Kodak	1000	168	165½	167½	167¾	
134	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	100	130	130	130		
24¼	11¾	2	Edison Elec	900	16½	15½	16¼	15⅞	
114⅝	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	9500	55¾	53¾	54⅝	54	
9¾	2¼		Elec Boat	100	3¾	2¾	2¾		
103½	37½	7	Elec P&L	13800	45¾	43¾	45¼	44⅜	
112	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	105	104	105		
102	87½	6	Ele Pr&Lt 6pf	200	91	90¾	90¾	90	
79½	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	61	61	61	57½	
104½	75	5½	Emp Pf 5½pf	200	90	90	90	92½	
65⅝	26¼		Erie	600	30¾	29½	30¼	29½	
43⅜	6⅜		Eureka Vac	200	11¼	11¼	11¼		
30¾	4		Evans Auto L	300	5	5	5	5	

—F—

33¾	6¾		Fairbanks pf	30	6½	6½	6½	7	
27¾	5½		Fashion Pk	200	5¾	5	5	5¾	
80	16⅝		Fash Park pf	20	18	17½	17⅝	16⅝	
38	17		Fed Dept St	1100	19	19	19	18½	
35½	13½	1	Fed Screw W	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜		
43	24¼	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	700	30¼	25¾	26¼	25½	
33⅜	15¾	1	Firestone	100	19	19	19	18	
92	53¾	6	Firestone pf	100	69½	63½	67	66	
61½	30¾	2½	First Nat St	1400	44	44	44	44⅜	
5½	1		Fisk Rubber	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
21	2¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¾	3		Fisk 1pf cv	20	4	4	4		
53¾	35		Fleischmann	300	39	38¾	38¾		
52¾	14	1	Follansbee B	100	16¾	16¼	16½		
104½	47	2	Foster & Wh	1300	54¾	52¼	54¾	53¼	
86	22½		Fourth Nat Inv	300	23¾	23½	24	24½	
39½	15¾		Foundation	600	16¾	16¼	16¾		
87⅞	16¾	1	Fox A	17100	22¾	21¾	22¾	23	
99	81½	7	Frank-Sm pf	10	81½	81½	81½	81½	
55½	25¾	4a	Freeport Tx	700	33¾	32¾	33¾	33	
86	70	6	Fuller 3pf	10	71	70	70		

—G—

80	36	5	Gamewell	300	68¾	68¼	68¾	59¾	
7¾	1		Gardner M	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
195	78	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	90	80	90		
117¼	49	4	Gen Am Tk	400	68	67	67	67¼	
31¾	17¾	3	Gen Asphalt	1000	20½	20½	20½	20½	
30¾	6¾		Gen Aviation	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
34¼	17⅛	2.80	Gen Cable	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
83¾	44¼	3.60	Gen Elec	28800	50¾	49¾	50¼	49¾	
13	11½	.60	Gen Elec 6p	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
61¼	40¼	2	Gen Foods	1600	51½	50¾	51½	50¾	
61¼	40¼		Gen Gas cv pf	1500	50¾	50	50	47¾	
30	20	2½	Gen Ry Sig	2000	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾	
40	17¼	2	Gen Mills	400	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾	
100	80		Gen Mills pf	100	98	98	98		
47¾	20		Gillette	2900	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾	
30	20		Gillette pf	200	22	22	22	22	
85	68		Gimbel Bros	100	68	68	68	68	
45	20¾	1.20	Gimbel pf	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
26¾	20¾	2½	Gold Dust	6600	33¾	34¼	35¼	33	
62	41	2	Goodrich	1900	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾	
84¾	67¾	5	Goodrich pf	800	73¾	73¾	73¾		
104¾	41	2	Goodyear	2600	48¾	47¾	48¾	48¾	
124¼	69½	5	Goodyear 1pf	700	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	110	109¾	109	109		
98¾	57¼	6	Nat Surety	100	57½	57½	57½		
41¾	14½	3	Nat Tea	1800	17¾	17	17¾		
31¾

GOVERNMENT REPORTS DEFICIT FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government finished the first five months of the 1931 fiscal year on last Sunday with a deficit of $299,438,000 approximately $91,000,000 more than the deficit for the like period a year ago.

The Treasury's daily statement today showed the Government had collected $1,137,115,000 in the five months and had spent $1,436,843,000.

Receipts over the period were $197,482,000 less than collected in the 1930 year. Customs receipts, income tax and miscellaneous taxes showed decreases.

Customs receipts declined $92,000,000 to $170,621661, income taxes dropped $58,000,000 to $610,485,785, while miscellaneous taxes fell off $18,000,000 to $240,967,000, with lesser decreases in other income.

On the other hand, general expenditures for the five months totaled $976,749,941, an increase of $60,000,000 over the like period a year ago. Total ordinary expenditures amounted to $1,371,454,976, this year as compared to $1,297,879,961 last year.

SECURITY LOANS ARE DOWN 40 PER CENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The total volume of reported loans against securities for the entire country, may be estimated at about $10,500,000,000, as compared with nearly $17,000,000,000 a year ago, the New York Federal Reserve bank states in its monthly review, published today.

The bank indicates that this total, including loans on security collateral by private and commercial tenders as well as banks, and loans on the security of bonds as well as stocks, indicates a shrinkage of about 40 per cent in the credit thus in use in the past year.

The bank points out that the total of loans against security collateral by the weekly reporting member banks, or city banks, has shown little change from a year ago. However, it was held that this does not present a true picture, for movements of loans and investments by city banks are often quite different from that of country banks, particularly in periods of depression.

LOWER GRAIN EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON (AP) — Exports of grains from the United States in the week ended Nov. 29 were 261,000 bushels, as compared with 1,093,000 bushels in the preceding week, and 1,619,000 in the corresponding week of 1929.

Wheat exports reported to the Department of Commerce amounted to 99,000 bushels during the week ended Nov. 29, compared with 819,000 bushels in the preceding week; barley 161,000, compared with 240,000; corn, none, contrasted with 21,000; oats 1000, compared with 13,000, and no rye exports either week.

Canadian grains in transit cleared from United States Atlantic ports totaled 788,000 bushels, compared with 1,025,000. Canadian wheat flour shipped from United States ports totaled 30,000 barrels, compared with 26,000 barrels, and United States wheat flour exported amounted to 257,000 barrels, compared with 163,000 barrels.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
730	Am Ar & Cont	1½	1	1½	1¼
610	Am Found	3½	3½	3½	3½
270	Am T&T	136¾	135	136¼	..
180	Amoskeag	8½	8	..	..
600	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15
160	Ariz Com	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15	A Sm	3	3	3	3
84	Bos Mt	24	23½	23½	24½
45	Bos & Me R	20	20	20	20
40	Bos & Me pf	102	102	102	102
4	Chi Pneu pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
20	Bost Ely	21½	21½	21½	21
4400	Bost Mad	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	B CAPtel	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
10	B C&P pf	96	96	96	96
20	B Mass pf	10	10	10	..
6	B Mass A	3½	3½	3½	..
20	Boston Elec	245	245	245	242
1700	Bos Asso	19	19	19	19¼
10	Bos Nat Bk	45	45	45	..
150	Gen Capital	34	34	34	34
50	Ger Cr&In	17	17	17	..
20	Hygrade	30	30	30	30
600	Mass Util	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
105	Nash	95	94½	95	97½
353	Nat Serv	3¾	3	3¾	3½
310	NE Pub pf	18	17½	18	..
64	NE Tel	130½	130	130	130½
800	No Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
80	Old Colony	161	161	161	161
80	Pocahontas	17½	17½	17½	17½
25	Pub Util	7½	7½	7½	..
330	Quincy Min	8½	8¾	8	..
35	Ry & Lt	48½	48½	48½	48
10	Reece But	15½	15½	15½	..
1950	Shawmut	13¾	13½	13½	14
130	Stone Web	51½	50	51½	51½
36	Sull Mash	30	30	30	30
30	Swift & Co	29½	29¼	29¼	28¾
10	Torrington	47	47	47	..
1140	Uni Found	9¼	9	9	9¼
230	Uni Shoe	87	86¾	86¾	87
30	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
100	US&ElPow	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
15	US&Brit	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15	US&Brit pf	42¾	42¾	43¾	..
100	Util Eq pf	75	75	75	76¼
145	Util Hrd	5¼	4¾	5¼	5
1400	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
45	Westfield	23¾	22½	23¾	..

BONDS

$2000	Amoskeag 6s	73	72	73	..	..
3000	Chi Jct 5s	100	100	100	16	
2000	G S Thea 6½s	97½	97	97	..	
2000	Mas Gas 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	
2000	Miss Riv 5s	91	91	91	..	
1000	NE Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..	
3000	Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 2	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .94⅝	$ .97⅞	$1.48¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.94⅝	.93⅝	1.08¼
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.47¼	.57½
Flour	4.70	4.60	6.75
Beef, family	18.50	18.50	30.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	38.50
Lard	.1060	.1058	.1130
Cotton, Mid. up	.1042	.1038	.1730
Zinc	.0410	.0410	.0600
Iron	18.79	18.74	22.36
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.11¾@.12	.10½@.12	.18
Tin	.2530	.2525	.3255
Rubber	.0975	.0925	.1510
Sugar	.0478	.0478	.0500
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0635
Print cloth	.0436	.0435	.0625

COTTON PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—A further decline under continued liquidation and southern selling promoted by relatively easy Liverpool cables was followed by rallies in cotton today on trade buying and covering. March contracts after selling off to 10.03 early, or within 17 points of the season's low record established on Oct. 8, rallied to 10.84 or 14 points above yesterday's closing quotation, and the demand appeared to be encouraged by reports of steadiness in the stock market. The advance brought out some realizing, which was absorbed on reactions of 4 or 5 points, with the mid-afternoon market steady at net advances of 3 to 10 points.

FIRST NATIONAL-OLD COLONY

The First National-Old Colony Corporation will open four new offices on the Pacific coast today, thus extending the scope of its investment securities organization from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The corporation recently acquired its private wire system to the Pacific coast and the new offices are linked through this system with the important financial centers of the country. The four new offices of the corporation to be opened today are located in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s pd	70	70¼
Allegheny 5s '49	89	89
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100¼	100¼
Am For Pet 5s	81¾	81¾
Am T G Chem 6½s ct '49	98	98
Am Metals 5½s	93	93
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	43	43
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	107¾	107¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	101¼	101¼
Am T&T 5½s cv '36	137¾	137¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Am T&T 5s '50	106¼	106¼
Am T&T of 5s '65	101¼	101¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '65	106¼	106
Am WWorks 4s '36	108¼	108
Angle-Chile 7s '46	74½	74
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	90½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91¾	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89½	89½
Atch T&SF 4½s	116¼	116¼
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	50½	48
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
B&O 1st 4s '48	93¾	93¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	83	81
B&O 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	100¼	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110	110
Boston & Me 5s '33	93½	93½
Boston & Me 5s '67	89	89
Bos NY 4s	83	83
Bklyn-Man Tr of 6s '60	99½	99½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103	103
By Products 6½s C	102	102
Cal Pet 6½s '38	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '27	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101¼	101¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '75	104¾	104¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113	113
Certainteed 5½s reis '48	33	31½
Ches Corp 5s '47 reis	89	89
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	37½	37
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	23¼	23
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	73¾	73¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	87½	87
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	91	91
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	87½	87½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	103	103
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	103	103
Chi & Nw 5½s '26	107½	107½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90¾	90¾
Chi RI&P 4½s A	80¾	80¾
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	83¼	83¼
Chi Un Sta 5½s C '63	114½	114½
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56 A	91½	91½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72 A	108½	108½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 1st	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¾	100¾
Columbus Gas 5s	98	98
Comw Edison 5½s '43	98½	98½
Con Gas 5½s '45	108¼	108¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '50	105	105
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 reis	49	49
Cuyamel Fruit 6s	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97½
Den & R G We 5s '55	73¾	73¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Edison 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '60	107	107
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	70½	70½
Erie gen 4s '95	83½	83½
Erie 5s '67	78¾	78¾
Erie gen lien	72	71
Erie gen 7s	79¾	78½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	29	29
Gen Cable 5½s '47	94½	94½
Gen F 5s	71	71
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	97½	97½
Gen Theater 6s	77	77
Goodrich 6s	98	98
Goodyear 5s '57	98½	98¼
Grank Tr Ry Can 6s '36	100	100
Great Northern 4½s '77 B	99½	99½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Hudson & Man adj 5s 57	75	75½
Illinois Cent 4s '52	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel 5½s '56	106	106
Ill Cen 3½s	84½	84½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '66	84½	84
Ill Cen 4½s '55	94½	94½
Ill Cen 5s '56	94½	94½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	94½	94½
Inter Rap Trans 5s '66	97½	97½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97	97
Int Ag Cor 5s ctf '39	97	97
Int Cement 5s '48	97½	97½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	99½	99½
Int Rys of Cal 6½s cv '36	97	97
Int Tel of Tel 5s	94½	94½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '51	97½	97½
Kansas City Term 4s '60	89	89
Kentucky Con 4s '57	93½	93½
Kings Co El 4s 1st '49	83	83
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103½
L'Auiare 6s '54	97½	97½
Lehigh Val con 4½s '2003	100½	100½
Lehigh Coal & Nav 5s '33	100½	100½
Lehigh Coal 4½s	90	90
Lone Star Gas 5s '42	107	106¾
Lorw's Inc 5s '41 extwar	97½	97½
Louis Ark 6s	80½	80
Ma Gas 4½s '60	97	97
Market St Ry gold 7s '44	83½	83½
McCormick (Edith R) 5s '36	107	106¾
McCrory 5½s '41	98½	98½
Midvale Steel cnt 5s '36	101	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71½	71
Mo Pac 5s Q '38	97½	97
Mo Pac 5s C '78	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49 A	99½	99½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	89¾	89¾
Morrison Fund 5s '32	90½	91
Nat Rad 6½s '47	13¾	15
N E T&T 5s '52	107	107
N O T & M 5s B '54	89½	89½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	104¾	104¾
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 3s 2013	106½	106½
NYC L ST con 3½s '98	83	83
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87	87
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102	102
NY Dock 5s '39	82¾	82¾
NY GELMAP pur m 6s '40	97	97
NY GELMAP 5s '50	107½	107½
NY NHAH cv 6s '48	118½	118½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46	46
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	98½	98½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82¾	82¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '61	103½	103
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	104½
Nor Pac 4s C 2047	104	104
Nor PaPc 6s B 2047	111¾	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	106½	106½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	83¾	83¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	91½	91½
Otis Steel 6s '41	80¾	80¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	77	75
Paramount Publix 5½s	83½	83¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	70	70
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96½	96
Parmlee Transit 6s '44	43	43
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	51	50½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	75	73½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	89½	89½
Penn RR con 4s 2d '48	88	88
Penn RR 4½s '63	101	100½
Penn RR 5s '64	103½	103½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Penn RR 6s D	97	96¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104½	104½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	99½	99½
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101¾	101½
Phil Rapid Cnct 4s '49	81½	81
Philippine Ry 4s '37	22	22
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	99½	99¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105½	105½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63	62
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	81	81
Pub Svc E&G 5s '56	103½	103½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101½	101½
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¾	93½
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	89½	89½
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	89½	89½
Revere Copper & B 6s	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	92	91
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106½
StL IMA&S gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL IMA&S 4s R&G div '33	99½	99½
StL & SF 4½s '50	93¼	93½
StL & SF 4½s '78	89½	89½
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
StL SW 1st 5s '62	88½	88
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97¾	97¾
San Aant Pub Ser 6s '52	107½	107½
Sanford L gold 6s '43	102½	102½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	31½	31½
Seabd AL con 6s '49	31	31
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	16½	16½
Seabd All Fla 6s B '35	16½	16½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99½	99½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87	87
Shell Union 5s '47	84	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	84	83½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col '37	101½	100½
Sinclair Pipe L 6s '42	104½	104½
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	90	90
So Cole Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
Solvay 5s	98	98
So Pacific rfg 4s '81	83¾	83¾
So Pacific 4½s '69	87½	87½
So Pacific4½s '49 ww	87½	87½
So Pacific Oregon A 6½s '77	99	99
So Ry gen 4s '56	84½	84
So Ry gen 5s '94	106½	106½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	105¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98¾
Stevens Hotel 5s '43	69	69
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¾	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57½	57½
Third Ave ad 5s '60	39½	39½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97½	97½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta	65	65
Union Oil Can 5s '46 ww	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	97½
Union Pacific 5s '46	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
US Rubber 5s '47	72¾	71¾
Universal Pipe 5s '36	61	61
Utah Power & Lt 5s '44	104½	104½
Util Pow & Lt 6s ww	9¾	9¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70	70
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	61½	61½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Wabash 5s D	91	91
Walworth 4s '45	77	77
Warner Sug 7s ww	67½	67½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	71½	67½
West Pa PSer 6½s F '53	100¼	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361	91	91
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4½s '52	86½	86½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	94	94
Western Pac 5s A '46	85½	85½
Western Un 5 M 4½s '50	100¾	100
Western Un 5s '51	103	103¼
Western Un 4½s '36	103¼	103¼
Western Un 5s '50	103½	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89¾	89¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	33	33
White Sew Mach 5s '40	30	30
Wis Cen 4s SAD div '36	87	87
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101½	101¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec 2	Last Dec 1
3½s '47	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.28
1st 4¼s '52	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.27
US 4s '44	106.28	106.28	106.23	106.23	106.27
US 4¼s '52	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic El 7s '52	95¾	95¾
Akershus 5s '63	92	92½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	86	85
Antioquia 7s B '45	85¾	85¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	85	85
Antioquia 7s D '45	85½	85
Antwerp 5s '58	93¾	93½
Argentine 5½s '82	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	93¾	93¾
Australia 4½s '57	71	71
Australia 5s '55	78½	78
Australia 5s '57	77¼	78¼
Austria 7s '43 ct	90¾	90½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	88¼	88¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	77½	77½
Belgium (Kng) 8s '95	102	101¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	108
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¾	111¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Bergen (City) 5s reis '60	88¾	88¾
Berlin 6½s '50	89¾	89¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	77	73¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	75½	74
Berlin Elec 6s	70¾	70½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	24	22¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	71	71
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '69	51¾	51¾
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	67½	67½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	68	68¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	68	68½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	81	81
Brisbane 5s reis	85	85
Buenos Aires 6s '61	74½	74½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	74½	74½
Bulgaria 7s '67	94	94
Bulgaria 7½s '68	94	94
Bulgaria 8s '67	94	94
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	68	68
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '43	106¾	106¾
Canada (City) 5s '54	107¾	107¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79½	79½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	77½	77½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	77½	77½
Chile (Rep) 8s '50	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan '61	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 8s '61 Feb	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 8s '61 Sept	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	85	84½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	29½	29½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	77½	77½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '46	82	82
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	84½	83
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	87	86½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	87	86½
Colombia Con Agr 6s '47	60	59½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	87	87½
Danish Mun 5s A '53	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6½s '42	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100½	100½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	87½	87½
Dresden 7s '45	94	94
Duke Power 5s '36	103½	103½
Dutch E I 6s '47	103½	103½
Fin 7s '50 ex-war	81¼	81½
Frankfurt (Ger) 7½s '43	104½	104
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123½	123½
French (Rep) 8s	125¾	125½
Germany 7s '49	101½	101
Germ Ag Bk 6s '38	61½	60
Germ Ag Bk 6s July '58	72	71½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '58	72	71½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	84½	84½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '53 reis	71½	70½
Germ El Pow 6s '53	72½	72½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '48 ex-w	93¾	93¾
Germ Gold Dst 6½s '53	72	71¾
Great Br 5½s	98	97
Greek 6s '68	84½	84½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '60	83½	83½
Hallingdon 6½s	89¾	89¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	83½	83½
Irish Free State 5s '60	102½	102½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	85
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Fwr) 7s '45	88	88
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	79½	79½
Karstadt 6s '43	64½	63¾
Krueger & Toll 6s '50 ww	94	93¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103	103
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Miag Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	97½	97½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¾	80
Minas Geraes 6½s '58 ct	50	48½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¾	97¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¼	97
New South Wales 5s '57	70	70
New South Wales 5s '58	89¾	89¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	94	94
Norway Bk 7s '70	100¾	100¾
Norway Bank 5s '57	100	100
Norway (King) 6½s '60	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '54	105	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	103
Norwegian El 6½s '57	97	96¾
Oriental Dev 6½s '58	89¾	89¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102½
Oslo Gas 6s '63	97½	97
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	105
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	57¾	57½
Peru 6s '60	48½	47½
Peru 6s '61	48¾	47¾
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	89	89
Poland 8s '50	96	95¾
Poland 7s '47	76½	76½
Poland 8s '50	83½	83½
Prussia 6½s	78	78
Queensland (State) 7s '41	91	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	81½	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	81¾	81½
Rhine Westphalia '53 xw	79	79
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	58	58
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '48	80½	80
Rio G de Sul (State) 6s '68	50½	49¾
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '66	60¾	60
Rome (City) 6½s '52	81¾	81½
Royal Dutch 4s xw	84½	84½
Rumania 7s	77¾	77½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	86½	86½
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57	87	87
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	84	84
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	89½	89½
Sao Paulo (State) '46	80	80
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	79	79
Saxon State 6½s '46	74	74
Saxon State 7s '45	81	79¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	103	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89¾	89¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	68	68
Silesia (Prov) 8s '58	57	55¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104½	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105½	105¼
Toho El Pow 6s '32	99½	98
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90	89½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	106¾
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105½	103¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78½	78
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	78	77½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	76½	76
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	83	83
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100½	100
Uruguay (Rep) '64	83	82
Vienna 6s	83	84¾
Venis 7s	93½	93½
Warsaw 7s '58	86½	86¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	78¾	79¾
Wurttemberg 7s '56	83	83
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98	93½

STOCK TRANSFER TAXES

Receipts from the sale of stock transfer tax stamps in Massachus

EDUCATIONAL

Students' Attitude on Military Training Leaves No Uncertainty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vancouver

FOR the last three years there has been a continual conflict between the students and the senate of the University of British Columbia over the establishment in the university of a corps in the non-permanent militia. Since the suggestion was first made it has been consistently opposed by the students.

Disbanded shortly after the war, the Canadian Officers Training Corps (or C. O. T. C.) was ordered reorganized in 1928 by the senate, the governing body of the university. This action was preceded by a year of torrid debate. The senate, composed of the president, the deans, representatives of the faculty, and prominent educationalists of the Province, was itself divided on the question. The ordinance was only passed after weeks of discussion and after some of the most noted of the members had declared themselves opposed to it.

Meanwhile the students, led by able debaters, passed measure after measure opposing the Officers' Training Corps. The group in favor of its re-establishment, although small in number, also had excellent speakers. As a result, the Alma Mater Meetings, as the general assemblies of undergraduates are called, were scenes of brilliant argument and bitter denunciation. At no time was there any doubt as to the feelings of the students on the matter. During one meeting a speaker claimed that the vote of the women students was illegal (since they could have no part in the corps in any case), and therefore he demanded a straight male vote. The verdict was still strongly against the C. O. T. C. In spite of this pointed expression of opinion, the senate decided to override the will of the students, and the Officers' Training Corps became an established fact at the University of British Columbia.

Ironic Situation

It was an ironic situation. Both sides were absolutely sincere in their stands and both believed that they were acting in the best interests of the university and their country. Each body accused the other of fanaticism and certainly, during the campaign, this charge was true in some degree of both sides.

Those in favor of the establishment of the corps argued that it was not a preparation for war, but a kind of insurance in case war should come. They denied that it would foster a spirit of militarism, for there should be a minimum display of rifles and bayonets. The emphasis, rather, was to be placed on the intellectual side of war—leadership, discipline, tactics. The object of the corps, its proponents asserted, and this was made their strongest point, was to equip university graduates, the natural leaders in peace time, in order that they might maintain their logical leadership in war. Further, they pointed out that the corps was voluntary and therefore would not interfere with anyone who did not wish to join. The appeal to patriotism was but slightly used. The arguments on the whole were plausible, but they could not be reconciled with the idealism of the undergraduates.

The unprecedented movement for world peace, which was born in the throes of the World War, should find one sure sanctuary and source of inspiration in the universities of the world. That was the thesis of those who opposed the reorganization of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps at the University of British Columbia. These students felt that the college should take the lead in furthering the cause of peace and that a military unit within the walls of a university was not in harmony with that crusade. They declared that military training carries with it a stigma which they did not wish to see fastened on their alma mater. These sentiments were given voice to mainly by two brilliant student speakers and were heartily indorsed by the majority of the undergraduates.

Weapons of Protest

It must be emphasized that never did the struggle between the students and the authorities approach an open rupture nor, at any time, did the slightest disorder break out. The only weapons of the students were oratory and meetings of protest. These were used to the full in the effort to turn the scales and when the attempt failed those who opposed the corps accepted defeat like good sportsmen. No effort was made to hinder the work of the corps once it commenced operations on the campus and no pressure was exerted to prevent students from joining.

The well-known characteristic of war to divide families and associates was reflected in the campaign in many ways. It has already been noted how the senate itself was set at variance over the issue. Another instance was the college newspaper, called the "Ubyssey." The editor during the year of struggle preceding the establishment of the corps happened to be the only woman who has ever held the office. She was opposed to the project, but her immediate assistant, the senior editor, was one of the leading speakers in favor of it. As a result every editorial outlining the case against the C. O. T. C. was partially counteracted by a note suffixed to the editorial by the senior editor declaring his dissociation from the opinions expressed.

When, after much debate, the senate finally decided to act contrary to the will of the students and reestablish the Officers' Training Corps, many thought that the subject was closed. After all, the governors of the university had the right to do this—if they thought it wise—even as they have the power to inaugurate new courses of instruction whenever the need arises. Therefore the students registered one more vote of protest and rested their oars.

Although the number which had voted in favor of the C. O. T. C. was never very large, the number which enlisted was even a great deal smaller. The courses of instruction were so arranged as not to infere with other work or to impose an appreciable burden on the student, pay was given at the regular army rates and an annual 10 days camp was held. In spite of these inducements and the prospect of qualifying for the rank of captain the registration remained low. The "pacifists," as the objectors to the corps came to be called, were agreeably surprised at this unexpected development and by tacit consent continued their gentlemanly policy of strict noninterference.

Broke Neutrality

Since the Officers' Training Corps was firmly established the "Ubyssey" has kept sternly aloof from the pros and cons of the question. At the opening of the present session, however, the editor broke this policy of neutrality and published two very strong editorials opposing the O. T. C. He based his case on the usual argument—that the ideals of a university and a military organization are incompatible—and advised freshmen to consider very carefully before enlisting.

The whole question was reopened. Heated discussions broke the dangerous calm of two years of waiting. Whether as a result of the editorials or not it is impossible to say, but the strength of the corps has this year fallen off to such an extent that doubts are expressed concerning its future existence. At a meeting of the corps the three officers who addressed the cadets all mentioned the "Ubyssey" editorial and betrayed their annoyance. The more radical of the "pacifists" insist that these are favorable omens and that the time is at hand for abolition of the Officers' Training Corps in the University of British Columbia. This seems to be an extravagant view. It is not too much, however, to say that the corps has come to a crossroads and that its future is in doubt. That it will be disbanded, at least for a year or two, seems unlikely. The dictums of the University senate cannot be turned aside so easily.

That is the situation at present. The fate of the C. O. T. C. at the University of British Columbia cannot be foreseen with any degree of certainty. Unfavorable as its position now is, it will not give up without a struggle. The silent but implacable opposition of the great majority of students as well as many influential citizens of the Province may have such an effect as to make the continued existence of the corps impossible. On the other hand, it may derive from its present hardship a stimulus and a virility which will carry it forward during many successful years.

Regardless of the final outcome, the struggle has been illuminating. It has shown that the students in British Columbia (and the same is probably true in varying degrees in all parts of North America) are awakening to the definite constructive object of ending war. They have heard accounts of the great war; most of them have read the most notorious of the "realistic" war novels, and they have caught the enthusiasm of a movement which is influencing every stratum of society. All the glamour of "Good old army; good old war" has been rubbed off. They are determined to do what they can to further a conviction for peace and they feel that a militia unit in their midst will inevitably tend to nullify their efforts.

The division of the factions roughly into older and younger is interesting. It may indicate that the former conception of war is being superseded by a revolutionary change in outlook subscribed to by youth, and that the older members of society still cling to the outworn doctrines. This reactionary view must inevitably lose ground before the advance of new ideas.

Pioneer Girls' Trade School to Celebrate Its 50th Year

The idea of a girl working outside the home seems comparatively new, and therefore it is rather illuminating to discover that there was actually a trade school for girls as far back as 1887, namely the Hebrew Technical School for Girls. This very institution, the first of its kind in the United States, is now a flourishing school, turning out on the average of 200 girls a year into well-paid interesting commercial and industrial jobs. Dec. 3 marks its fiftieth anniversary.

The occasion will be celebrated by a performance participated in by the students, showing the growth of the school, in four episodes—its beginning as a Sabbath school in 1880, its expansion and development into a non-sectarian institution, marked by the moving to the present building on Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street in New York City in 1906, the school today, and the school of 1980, showing the girls coming to school in airplanes. There will also be an exhibition of the work of the school and the classes will be in session for those desiring to visit them.

Plan of Layout of New Oceanographic Institute at Woods Hole, Mass.—From Architect's Drawing.

School of Oceanography That Is Being Set Up at Woods Hole

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cambridge, Mass.

WITH a gift of $2,500,000 donated by the Rockefeller Foundation at the recommendation of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, the new school of Oceanography at Woods Hole, Mass., has been founded with Dr. Henry B. Bigelow of Harvard at its head. The gift may seem large, but then, the oceans which form the fields of study are large too, and the gift will be none too much. One million is to be used to build and equip the school, $1,000,000 for a permanent endowment fund, and $500,000 as a special operating fund for the first decade, to be paid in annual installments of $50,000.

With such a flying start the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute has been incorporated and chartered, a paper organization projected, a ship ordered. Already the foundations are in process at Woods Hole, where a four-story building will house the laboratories and administrative offices of the institute.

Choice of Location

Woods Hole was chosen because of the easy access to many different kinds of ocean beds and sea phenomenon which provide fields of study and material for research. Another factor in the choice of the site is the presence at Woods Hole of two world-famous centers of sea study—the Marine Biological Laboratory and the laboratory of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Dr. Bigelow, professor of oceanography at Harvard, will undertake the project as an experienced marine biologist, having had training under Alexander Agassiz in 1901 aboard the Albatross on the Indian Ocean, and having since dotted his Harvard research work with expeditions for the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

The institute announces the appointment of Columbus O'D Iselin, Harvard, class of 1926, as master of the new $175,000 vessel, now being built at Copenhagen, Denmark, for the purpose of ocean depth exploration. Principally a sailing vessel, capable of ocean navigation at all times and during all kinds of weather, the boat will have auxiliary power in a stocky Diesel engine. Sails give steadiness to the ship, which is so necessary for laboratory investigation and comfort. Economy is also an important factor, for, as Dr. Bigelow repeatedly states, "Why waste fuel while the winds are good and free?"

Six natural scientists, six students and 13 mariners can be accommodated on board at one time, and two laboratories, one on deck for the investigation of specimens direct from the net and one below for chemical and physical work, facilitate ease of research.

The reeling gear and its more than five miles of wire cable will weigh 10 tons—a fact which necessitates the placing of this bulky equipment in the hold. This gear is necessary for exploration at great depths. The heavy cable will be used for bringing up samples of ocean mud, and for towing large nets in order to learn the character of life inhabiting the depths.

In one line of investigation an 800-pound sounding tube is plunged into the ocean floor, in order to bring to the surface a core of mud three or more feet in length.

Ocean Cores

Quite often the tube must be dropped 2000-3000 fathoms in order to reach the bottom. Because of the slow accumulation of sediment in midocean this tiny core of mud may represent the accumulation of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of years. Scientific interest lies in measuring the thickness of the stratifications of these mud cores in order to determine former changes in depth and climate. Telegraph companies are particularly interested in this work, because they wish to learn how fast matter accumulates on the sea bottom in order that they may avoid laying cables in regions where the rate of deposition is greatest.

Oceanography is a comparatively recent branch of natural science, its birth generally being dated as Dec. 21, 1872, the date the exploring ship Challenger sailed from Portsmouth, Eng., on a trip around the world in the interest of ocean study.

The propose of the new school is to make the ocean give up the mysteries of life, depth and geography that it has held for centuries and the accomplishments they hope to gain are fourfold:

They intend first to study the causes of ocean currents, their effects on climate and their use as agents of transportation for marine life.

They intend, second, to study the limiting factors in the distribution of marine life, temperature of the sea, chemical factors and the fertility of the water.

They will study the bottom deposits for former changes in depth and climate and the process of sedimentation.

Finally they will attempt general deep sea biological investigations.

Career in Chemistry

Dear Dean:

I am a freshman in college. My course permits me to take as my science any one of the following while in college: chemistry, physics, geology, zoology, botany or biology. I am interested in chemistry but do not know whether I want to specialize in it. If not, I think I shall begin next semester with one of the other required sciences. Which of these do you think will help me more in life? What opportunities are there for chemists?

Dear Jim:

I have your letter concerning the sciences. There are opportunities in chemistry that should appeal to any boy who is interested in the subject. Furthermore chemistry and physics are closely related sciences, geology requires a knowledge of both.

Your decision should be as to whether to take work in the physical sciences, the earth sciences or the life sciences. If you are to become a specialist in chemistry, it will help you to have a knowledge of the fundamentals of the others. In fact it is necessary.

As to a career in chemistry. If you like both chemistry and mathematics, you may decide to become a chemical engineer. John Hays Hammond, in his book, "The Engineer," says: "Chemical engineering more than any other may be called the engineering of the future. It is the result of an evolution in which most of the other branches have played a part. Chemistry was first introduced into engineering in mining, though it was not recognized as such. Mechanical engineering made possible the application of chemistry to industry, and electrical engineering aided this application still more. Today the chemical engineer combines in himself the mechanical and electrical technology, and is an expert in applying these to industrial chemistry. He has really three possible fields in which his originality may work. There is not the slightest reason why purely mechanical or electrical invention might not be a by-product of his effort. A chemical engineer could without much difficulty change his profession and become an expert in either of the provinces mentioned above."

Employment along chemical lines includes teaching and research work in educational institutions and endowed research institutes such as the Carnegie Institute, the Rockefeller Institute; chemical work in the government service, especially in the bureaus of mines, standards, chemistry and soils; work as chemist or chemical engineer in the industries. This includes many different occupations from that of routine analyst up to that of director of research in plant operation.

You will find much information about chemistry and chemical engineering in the bulletins of such institutions as Carnegie Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both of these have issued special booklets on occupations. Stanford University, West Virginia University, the University of Kansas and many other higher institutions of learning have leaflets or bulletins on the advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and requirements in the various careers. These are free for the asking. It is sometimes required that stamps for postage be inclosed in your request for career bulletins.

The United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., has recently issued a 28-page booklet, entitled "Opportunities for Chemists in the United States Civil Service." It is filled with reliable information about opportunities and includes facts about salaries in the various positions.

If there are large manufacturing plants in your vicinity there may be chemists and chemical engineers with whom you can confer. Your librarian can tell you about interesting books like Slosson's "Creative Chemistry." The head of the science department in your high school may be able to direct you to helpful sources of information.

If you desire detailed information concerning the career of geologist, physicist, biologist, botanist, zoölogist or in any of the engineering and other careers based on these sciences, please do not hesitate to write. Sincerely,

H. E. Stone

Dean of men, West Virginia University.

Profitable Conversation?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

AS THE tennis racquet and golf clubs are shelved at autumn's close, winter evenings beckon to be filled with study classes, discussion clubs or similar means of self-improvement.

"Did everybody 'just talk' or was there some profitable conversation?" is sometimes asked after an evening with friends. How stimulating it is to have the "small talk" conversation lifted into the realm of lively and valuable discussion!

A sparkling interchange of ideas in which no one attempts a monopoly of the conversation and where talkers also prove good listeners may well be cultivated. Too much tuning in on the radio and especially jumping from one station to another is not often conducive to any sustained discussion on a single topic, and requires a master of expression to compete with the professional entertainers brought into the home on the radio.

Homemade genuine discussion, however, still holds a fascination for many. Whether one is planning a few special evenings for gatherings of congenial people for informal conversation, or attempting the more formal task of a series of discussions with the same group throughout a season, the fundamental rules are more or less the same.

The idea of discussion groups has grown tremendously in the United States in the past four years, according to the adult education office of the American Library Association. They spring up in some of the most unlikely places. A group of women learning to make hooked rugs, for instance, is reported as having become interested in reading material on geography, and history.

Over the Rugs

First they were comparing the difference between modern methods of making hooked rugs with that of colonial days. Later they studied Navajo and Oriental rugs, the geography and social customs of China, Turkey, Persia, Turkestan, the life of the American Indian, the history and chemistry of dyes, and the status of the present-day carpet industry in America.

From a group which used to gather in the library of the Labor College of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoons for a sandwich developed first a discussion course in current events, and then any number of minor classes in English, public speaking, etc., as the participants, in talking, became aware of their educational deficiencies.

To organize a discussion group, however, and keep it going requires much tact as well as a trained leader. Many questions present themselves. Shall people of the same type be chosen or ought they to be drawn from totally different professions and interests? What topic shall be discussed? A book? Newspaper articles? Or magazines?

"It is generally admitted that any lengthy discussion must have some sound information as a background. This means reading and more reading. The difficulty with discussion, even in a well-informed group," Philip N. Youtz of the People's Institute in New York City has said, "is that after the first few sessions the repertoire of thoughts is exhausted, and a dulling repetition commences. Succeeding repetitions produce dogmatic convictions and well-fortified positions, not curiosity, which, you remember, St. Augustine insists, is a necessary ingredient for education. Live discussion groups need constantly new grist for their mill. Without reading, as well as talking, interest is sure to lag."

Some reading as preparation is good, but too much becomes taxing. If too much reading is expected, the members who cannot carry out the assigned readings will get discouraged and stay away. But if 10 or 15 minutes is taken by the leader to introduce the subject and then each one in the group is given three or four minutes to express his views, it will be generally discovered that soon other ideas come freely and each one will have more to say than was originally intended.

Leader in Conversation

The leader in a discussion, like the hostess in a conversation, has the biggest job. He should be level-headed, tactful, forceful and wise. It has been said that a leader is not a cross-examiner, nor an interlocutor, nor does "he possess judicial functions, but his responsibility is to help people help themselves, and in this capacity he becomes a sort of balancing wheel in the learning process." In some cases it is well to let the members of the group take turns as leader.

Different groups hit upon different kinds of topics to discuss. One might choose a series of articles in a newspaper if they did not want too heavy a schedule. They would come to the meeting having read those articles which had appeared since the last assembling, and be prepared to talk them over rather informally with some added ideas to give. Stated meetings and assigned reading to be done has the tendency to encourage one to read what otherwise might be brushed aside for lack of time.

Some groups have used the "Reading with a Purpose Series," published by the American Library Association, as a basis for a self-imposed reading and discussion course. This series which is available at most libraries, consists of pamphlets on given subjects covering a wide range. Each one, written in nontechnical language for the average adult, opens the subject to him whether it be astronomy, interior decoration, foreign policy or what you will, and then gives a list of a few books which are known to be authoritative on the subject. Having chosen one of the pamphlets, a group will begin to investigate a certain amount of books to be read between meetings, which are planned and discussed under the direction of one member who leads the group.

"Read-a-book-together" clubs have been formed by Portland (Ore.) Library readers, who listen to the reading aloud of a pertinent book and then discuss it in the light of other books read, it is reported by Eita Lenart of the American Library Association.

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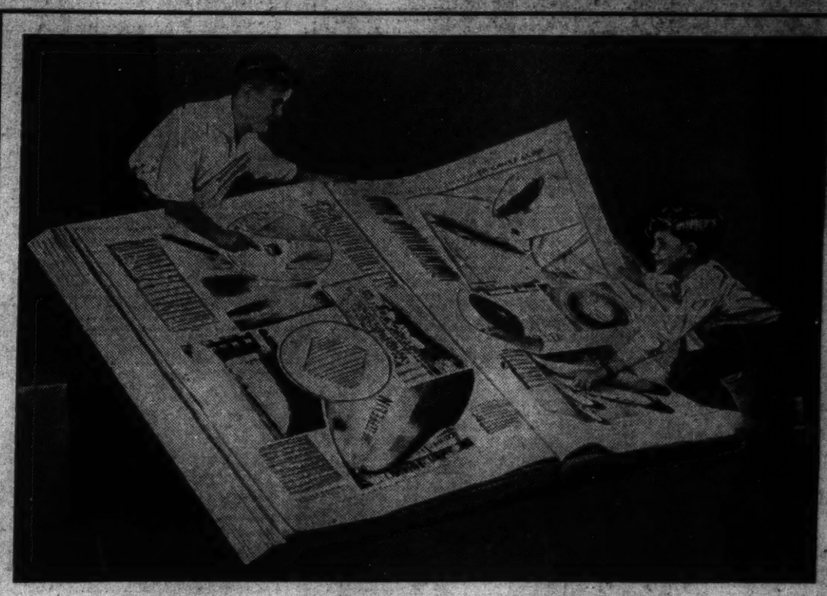

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CLOTH MARKET EXPERIENCING QUIET PERIOD

Spot Buying Prevalent—Low Inventories Desired —Prices Maintained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — While business on the primary cotton cloth market continued quiet, there were enough small orders to make up a fair aggregate volume for the week. There is an almost universal desire to go into the new year with as small an inventory as possible. This is resulting in a multitude of small orders for immediate delivery.

Interest centered in 80 squares, 4.00-yard print cloth and the scarcity of these goods for quick delivery was evidenced last week by the fact that a buyer desiring 60,000 yards for spot and first half of December delivery was forced to split the order between two mills.

Dollar Dresses Sell Quickly

The 80 squares have gone largely into dress goods as percales. The manufacturers of $1 dresses bought large volumes of these goods at the low prices last August, and have sold their product heavily. It is now said they have oversold their supply of goods, and cannot pay the new prices for that construction to put into $1 dresses, and so are turning to the 64x60s percales.

In the fine goods division it is said that manufacturers are encouraged at the success to date of their curtailment program. There is still a large surplus of fine goods overhanging the market, which must be disposed of before real general progress can be made.

Combed yarn goods of a number of standard constructions are encountering severe competition from carded yarn goods of substantially the same construction. Printers are finishing these carded yarn goods in such acceptable styles as to make formidable competition with the combed goods.

Prices Well Maintained

Manufacturers maintained their prices substantially throughout the week. The greatest interest was displayed in the 39-inch, 80 squares, 4.00-yard print cloths, but the available supply of these goods was not equal to the demand and in some cases slight premiums were paid for early deliveries.

Spot goods commanded 8c. December delivery brought 7⅞c and January and February delivery 7¾c. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard was the next most active number to the 80 squares and brought 5⅝c for any delivery.

Sheetings were moderately active being taken largely by the bag trade. The most active number was the 36-inch, 48x48s, 5.50-yard which sold at 4½c. The 31-inch, 48 squares, 5.00-yard brought 4¾c, and the 36-inch 56x60s, 4.00-yard 8¾c.

Drills were quiet. Buyers paid 7c for the 37-inch, 3.50-yard and 11s for the 2.00-yard. Pajama checks were in moderate demand at 5¾c for the 64x60s, 5.75-yard and 8c for the 88 squares, 4.00 yard. In three leaf twills 6c was paid for the 64 squares 5.10-yard.

There was a good demand for broadcloths particularly in the lower counts. The 80x60s, 4.75-yard sold at 6½c, the 90x60s at 7¼c the 100x60s at 8c, and 112x60s at 9¾c. There was a moderate demand for combed broadcloths.

Voiles Lead Fine Goods

In the fine goods division voiles commanded the greatest interest. The 40-inch 80x60s regular hard twist sold at from 7½@7¾c. There was considerable business in the hard twist 60x52s, 68x68 voiles, which sold at 7@7¼c, depending on quantity and quality. In the 70s singles, sales were reported ranging from 14@17c. Voiles easily led the fine goods market for volume.

Marquilettes were in good demand in some numbers, such as 44x20s, which sold at 4¾c for near-by delivery. Combed lawns sold at from 11@12c for the 40-inch, 84x80s, 11.00-yard, and 8@8¼c for the 76x72s, 9.00-yard.

For combed sateens 88x140s, 5.10-yard, 15½@16c, was paid and for the 128x68s, 5.50-yard, 11¼@11½c. Silk and cotton mixtures 96x100s 22-26-single end cantons brought 13@13¾c.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 70x60s, 150-denier brought 16@17c, with 60-filament, and 15½c@15¾c with 32 to 40-filament. Acetate-filled crepes 76x64s brought 22@22½c. Rayon-warp crepes 100x46s with 150-denier, domestic first quality rayon warps and 60s combed crepe twist filling moved at 25@26c. Rayon voiles 60x54s with 75-denier sold at 19½@20c.

SMELTERS COPPER PRICE 11½ CENTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of copper by custom smelters in the domestic market were reported today at 11½ cents a pound, delivered, an increase of one-half a cent over the level at which those dealers were quoting the metal yesterday.

The large producers continued to hold their copper at 12 cents, delivered, a price established more than a week ago.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	65	68	Lebanon	..	85
Am Union	100	110	Liberty	55	65
Bk of U S	12½	14	Manhattan	86½	88
Bk Yorktown	..	110	Melrose	110	120
Bryant Pk	..	35	Merchants	90	100
Chase	101	104	Midtown	12	17
Chat Phnx	80	83	People's	350	450
City	105	104½	Penn Ex	90	100
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	15	20
Commercial	290	305	Prisco State	200	250
Fifth Av	34752	675	Public	77	80
First, N Y	3825	4025	Queensboro	..	180
Flatbush	150	165	Seward	69	74
Grace	200	..	Straus	200	215
Harriman	1510	1610	Textile	50	55
Industrial	180	190	Trade Bnk	170	180
Lafayette	33	38	Yorkville	95	105

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	218	230	Irving	36½	38½
Bonus-C I	255	275	Kings Co	3600	2800
Bonco di S	38	43	Law Tie & G	246	256
Bk Nyc T	..	85	M'facturers	49	51
Bk N Y & T	600	620	Midwood	130	140
Bronx	47	50	New York	168	172
Brooklyn	603	613	Times Sq	10	15
County	4010	4310	Title Guar	132	137
Empire	84	87	Unit States	2975	3175
Fulton	450	500	West T & T	115	125
Guaranty	486	491	Westchester	1000	1100

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	297	302	Peoples Tr	390	420
Harris T&S	635	660	Un Bk Chi n	162	167
Northern	465	470			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	455	465	Nat Bk Rep	97½	98½
First Nat	530	535	Straus Nat	240	260
Foreman	490	495			

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 net income of $850,614 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $785,321 in the preceding 12 months.

MONTREAL BANKER IS OPTIMISTIC ON CANADIAN OUTLOOK

MONTREAL—Sir Charles Gordon, president, stated at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal that the setback to business in Canada has been a direct reflection of the disturbed conditions all over the world.

Regarding the outlook, he said in part: "In this virile country of Canada, with its abounding resources, there can be no permanent depression. Whether the pull will be short or long we cannot foretell, but we do know that Canada has been through many periods of depression before and upon each occasion has emerged successfully.

"We know also that during the year under review hardship and suffering have been less prevalent in Canada than in almost any other country, and we can say of expenditures that have been undertaken by the various governing authorities for the relief of unemployment that in the main they will be put to productive uses that will tend to speed up our development when trade recovery takes place.

"Furthermore, the fact that in this period we have been thrown so much upon our own resources and have paid more attention than ever before to the possibilities of our domestic market, cannot but have effects which will be of lasting benefit to our industries.

"My own view is that when the turn comes Canada will be found leading the procession in the return to prosperity. That view, I think you will agree, finds full justification from the manner in which this country has been weathering the storm and from the vigorous and practical remedial measures which we as a people have applied."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2½
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¾c	34¾c
Bar silver in London	16½d	16½d
Bar gold in London	85s 2d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$87,000,000	$1,508,000,000
Year ago today	86,000,000	1,074,000,000
Balances	31,000,000	198,000,000
Year ago today	41,000,000	185,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,573,000	168,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅛@2⅛
6 months	2⅛@2⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	4.84 5/16	4.85⅛	4.8665
Cables	4.85	4.85⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394⅛	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384¾	.2384	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408⅛	.1408⅜	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—mm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01293⅝	.01293⅝	.0132
Holland—florin	.4024	.4023¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.17493⅛	.1749⅛	.1748
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.04505
Rumania—leu	.00593⅛	.00593⅛	.193
Spain—peseta	.1126	.1126	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Swits'land—franc	.19371⅛	.19373¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01771⅛	.01771⅜	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3009	.3062½	..
Shanghai—tael	.3759	.3812½	..
India—rupee	.3595	.3597	.3650
Japan—yen	.4963	.4962	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3432	.3437	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0980	.0950	.1190
Chile—peso	.1207	.1206	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3063	.3050	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7840	.7875	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00 1/32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

MONTREAL—Montreal Stock Exchange announces: "At a meeting of the directors of Twin City Rapid Transit Co. in Minneapolis a dividend of $2 a share was declared on the common stock for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1930, payable on or before Jan. 15, 1931, to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1930, such dividend to be evidenced by notes bearing interest after Jan. 15, 1931, at 5 per cent per annum, payable semiannually July 1 and Jan. 15. Such notes and scrip will be mailed to stockholders on or before Jan. 15, 1931, and may be exchanged for first lien and refunding gold bonds of the company or cash, at the option of the company, at or before maturity. There is no closing of the books."

WORLD WHEAT CROP

WASHINGTON—World wheat production in 1930 outside Russia and China is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 3,720,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,491,000,000 in 1929 and 3,973,000,000 in 1928. Estimates have been received for 35 countries, which generally produce 85 to 90 per cent of the world's wheat outside Russia and China. Their aggregate output is 3,280,406,000 bushels, an increase of 5.7 per cent over last year.

BIGELOW-SANFORD PRICES CUT

At the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company's spring opening Monday, sweeping price reductions ranging from 10 to 30 per cent were announced on every one of the established rug and carpet lines, with the newly-introduced fabrics priced accordingly. These prices are the lowest at which Bigelow floor coverings have been offered in the last 10 to 15 years. They are made possible, according to officials, partly through reductions in the cost of wool, but in greater measure through economies in production.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Commercial failures in November totaled 2031, a decrease of 4.6 per cent from the 2124 reported in October, but an increase of 13 per cent over the number reported for November last year, R. G. Dun & Co. reports. It was the ninth month this year that failures numbered more than 2000, only August and September failing below that figure.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO.

Jordan Motor Car Co reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, net loss of $677,043 after charges, compared with profit of $132,041 before federal taxes in the like period of 1929. September quarter's net loss was $231,712, compared with net loss of $18,027 in the third quarter of 1929.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

NEW YORK—Construction contracts of all types awarded during November in the metropolitan area of New York totaled $56,702,200, compared with $80,053,000 in October and $150,656,900 in November, 1929, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Eleven months' total was $876,401,400, compared with $1,134,761,900.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $3600 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years' recognized standing through which preliminary work is completed for position of the caliber indicated. The procedure is individualized to meet clients' personal requirements, for which purpose we need present position wanted; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. E. W. BIXBY, INC., 139 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—22 acres, 6 buildings, 125 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists, managed for service to meet the individual need, including those working out the problem of mental harmony. MRS. EDITH R. McCLURE. Telephone Overland 365, 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA, Near Hollywood—11½ miles from ocean; for sale, completely furnished 5-room house; garage; terms. OWNER, 128 20th St., Hollywood, Fla., or S-32, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2708
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 43.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.409
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 8353
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7698
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3088
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 8708
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5172
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 8393

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 345 Fort Washington Ave.—Sunny 3-room apartment, 6 outside south rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, elevator; low rent; near Christian Science church. Inquire Superintendent.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West—5-6-7 rooms unfurnished; $1200 up; near Christian Science church; agents on premises.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 E. 54th St.—Bubble; furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; rent bargain. Cal. 5080.

DOGS FOR SALE

WIRE haired Fox Terrier puppies; bred from champion stock both sides. A RENNIE, 99 Gainsboro St., Boston. Commonwealth 0027.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY) For Reliable Attendants Cathedral 9580—New York City

ALICE M. RUDSILL—Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 855 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. KAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ANSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N. Y. C.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY High grade colored maids: references. 2389 7th Ave., New York. Audubon 3985

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc. 105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnn. 5139. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only: 9-2 daily; except Saturday.

HARVARD SQUARE SERVICE BUREAU 18 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. High-grade domestic help. Univ. 5438

TEXAS PACIFIC LAND TRUST EARNINGS FOR NINE MONTHS GAIN

Texas Pacific Land Trust had total income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $886,687, exclusive of receipts from sale of land, town lots and easements. Total expenditures were $171,015, covering office expenses, commissions, surveys, state and federal taxes, leaving net of $515,672. This compares with income of $448,515, expenditures of $142,427, and net of $306,088 in the corresponding nine months of 1929. The increase reflects the initial receipt of $212,500 from the lease of about 145,000 acres to the Continental Oil Company last May.

Thus far this year the trust has retired 32,800 sub-shares at a cost of $608,968, an average price of $18.56, leaving outstanding 1,791,400 sub-shares or their equivalent.

The trust received from oil royalties in the nine months $203,659, compared with $87,782 in the like period last year. From bonuses and lease rentals it received $401,014, compared with $362,325.

Texas Pacific Land Trust had Sept. 30 on its property 55 producing wells, compared with 30 Sept. 30 last year. The average daily production in September was 8165 barrels, compared with 5065 in the like 1929 month.

On Sept. 30 a total of 457,832 acres were under lease, compared with 351,243, on the corresponding date last year. Aggregate acreage of the trust at the end of nine months was 1,973,228 or 1250 more than a year previous.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	Nov. 29, 1930	Nov. 24, 1930	Nov. 30, 1929
Silver and coin	152,500	187,700	94,900
Gold reserves	2,180,000	2,178,900	2,240,300
Bills of ex & chk	3,003,100	1,803,200	2,367,900
Other assets	486,200	475,900	686,800
Reichsbank circu	4,601,300	3,954,300	4,916,500
Bank rate	5%	5%	7%

Percentage of notes covered by gold and divisen now stands at 59 per cent.

MACHINERY ORDERS ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK—Two encouraging factors stand out in current trading in the country's machinery and machine-tool markets, the American Machinist reports, adding that November sales totals were, by and large, equal to October levels and inquiries today are such as to inspire more confidence and hope.

DELAWARE & HUDSON NET

Net income of Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation (controlled by Delaware & Hudson Co.) for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $1,071,927 after taxes and charges, compared with $135,477 in the preceding quarter, making a total for the six months of $1,207,414.

OIL FIRMS IN LONDON

LONDON—A feature of this morning's stock market in London was the firmness in oil shares following the cheerful statements made by Sir Henri Detering. Royal Dutch was quoted at £36⅞, up ⅝, and Shell Transport at £3 3f-3f, up ⅛.

WHEELING STEEL OPERATIONS

The Wheeling Steel Corporation has resumed operations in full at its Creek Mill plant, which has been working half time for 10 weeks.

Local Classified Advertising

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DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—Out by day; experienced on evening dresses and wedding trousseaux. Within New York patrons. MRS. HAMMER, 111 Warburton Ave., Yonkers. (Yonkers 144-M, evenings.)

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED We re-create your old gowns to conform to the present FASHION Tel. Endicott 6228 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

THE new GREASELESS DOUGHNUTS are delicious. Try them at once. Sold at the MARY'S FOOD SHOP, 10 Church St., Hamden, Conn. 1248. Tea rooms and shops supplied.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 935 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced staff if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BANHORE.

HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For rent, beautiful home on finest residential street; has four sleeping rooms, 3½ baths, 2-car garage, maid's room; house is well and completely furnished; lovely garden; price on application. GERALDINE MORTON, 144 Magnolia Ave.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LORD, 500 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 9250.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTHORS, stories, books, plays and sound-plays; translating, reading, revising, marketing. WRITERS' UNIVERSAL SERVICE, 133 West 45th. New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 20 years' experience. A. ARUTO VAN CO., E. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Ont. 3785-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive office, facing park, 19th floor; part time. 11 West 42nd St. Room 1936. Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 3900.

READING, PA., Penn Square—Over Crystal Restaurant, up-to-date offices for rent; light and heat included; reasonable. Apply C. MANTIS, Crystal Restaurant, 546 Penn St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING OR WASHING PAINT—Houses stoned, cleaned, also windows. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 70 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 1328.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES HOTEL Stamford, Conn. P. O. Box 96 *Boston Post Road, across Darien Line*

Ideal for study, rest or recreation. Best home table, open fires, sun porches. Booklet on request. Within 50 minutes commuting Grand Central.

NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 112. MISS WINN—Sunny rooms, excellent cooking, meals without room. Cathedral 1384.

SILVER BIRCHES Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 18.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIGOU, 4408 St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For sale, four-apartment house, newly furnished and decorated; fine business location; excellent investment at price asked; good terms to responsible party. Address GERALDINE NORTON.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED to sell a high grade line of Ladies' and Children's wear direct to the consumer; unique in design; splendid quality and workmanship; liberal commission. MARION JAY DRESS, Box 329, Framingham, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 59 Queensberry St., Commonwealth 9021—Comfortable furnished rooms; breakfast and dinner served if desired.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN $10 to $30 weekly. Transients $2 per day upward.

New $50-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished; all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

ASK MISS ROLFE Rooms in select homes $7.00 up. 504 W. 113th St., New York City Cathedral 9540

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Pleasant rooms in quiet, harmonious home, overlooking church; reasonable. Com. 8162.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large nicely furnished single room next bathroom in private family; business person preferred. Tel. Aspinwall 5070.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive room suitable for gentleman, private house, quiet neighborhood. Phone Flushing 8767 after 7 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY, 512 West 20th (Apt. 22)—Single bed-sitting room, sunny, suitable student, business man or woman, $7. Call evenings—Chelsea 0488.

NEW YORK CITY,—West 58th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment, Circle 7097.

NEW YORK CITY, 503 W. 121 St. (Columbia)—Sunny, attractive single, $4; double, $10; share kitchen; elevator. DAVIS, Cathedral 6810.

N. Y. C., 144 East 40th—Light, cheerful, single or double room; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. after 3, Lexington 0872-J. MILLER.

N. Y. C., 606 West 116th St., Apartment 93—Newly furnished, charming rooms, $10-$15; beautiful location; subway. Cathedral 8575.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 W. 112 (3-D)—Splendid studio rooms; single-double; fine transportation; river, church; $8 up. Cathedral 3856.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 North 50th St.—Two blocks from elevated, continuous hot water; refined; private home; owner; gentleman. Sherwood 3167.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires full or part time engagements. B-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Regent 1908

COMPANION—Lady of some experience and natural fondness for elderly persons desires position with lady or couple. Protestant; free to travel; references. Box T-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EDUCATED young German; music, some English, French; as companion, governess, or housekeeper. Christian Scientist preferred. G-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

REFINED WOMAN—Position companion-housekeeper; invalid couple; no children; small home; vicinity Philadelphia. Write W., 4529 Osage Ave., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple or gentleman in his own home; educated woman. Box C-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

HOUSEKEEPING POSITION—Business or elderly couple; Christian Scientists preferred. B-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSERY governess (German) experienced with children; French, music; preferably suburbs. WANDA AUTOR, 304 E. 42nd, New York City. Vanderbilt 6901.

YOUNG educated German, knowledge of Italian and French, willing to do anything including hotel work. F-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN CANADA

Galt, Ont.—R. W. Mehlenbam.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.; Dominion Clear Store.
London, Ont.—Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand; Railway News Stand, Canadian National Railways Depot.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Pine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Bert Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Sproatt's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Ray (Bookstore), 61 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Lloyd, Yonge St. and Wilton Cr.; J. Pender, 2024 Dundas St. West; Savelo Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2126 Queen St. East; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1346 Danforth Ave.; De Luxe Libraries, 70 Queen St. W.; Miss L. Evans, 2363 Yonge St.; F. W. Tiffertan, 2348 Bloor St. W.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lalor's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Hotel Mount Royal News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 360 Peel St.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

E. G. ROGERS *Dry Goods*

1109 MAIN E. THE DELTA

Finest quality merchandise at honest values, makes shopping at Rogers decidedly worth while.

Phone Garfield 1943

Visit the IDEAL HOME

which has been completely Refurnished and Redecorated FOURTH FLOOR

G. W. Robinson Co., Ltd.

James St. South Regent 4400

FRENCH GOWNS

Foster's

MODERATELY PRICED 30 King Street East

"The Loaf Supreme"

Made only by JACKSON'S BREAD, Ltd. 44 LEMMING STREET Phone Garfield 3682

The FLOWER SHOP ALMA OBLENDER

40 King St. West Regent 1210

Flowers for Every Occasion

Connon THE FLORIST 34 KING STREET EAST Cables: "Joncon." Phone Baker 4134

LONDON (To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8513.

AFTER over four years of continuous weekly advertising our products, our plants as named below, thank Monitor readers for their kindly support.

London • Toronto • Hamilton • Windsor • St. Catherines • Brantford • Sarnia • Chatham • Brantford • Guelph • Woodstock • North Bay • Peterboro • Elmira • Lucknow • Forest • Cayuga • Cargill • Fergus.

Silverwood's

DAIRY PRODUCTS *SAFE MILK, Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Creamery Butter*

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Up the Chimney to TOY TOWN

And a huge assortment of the loveliest toys for boys and girls. Bring Mother or Dad and come up and see them.

FIFTH FLOOR

CONNOR BROS. Established 1903

Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry

In Fact, a Real Grocery

"No Order Too Large or Too Small"

751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 7001

Ford and Lincoln

Clean and Courteous Service

Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage 40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space 60 Employees

MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd. 447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

THOS. J. REDMAN *UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER*

Free Delivery to All Parts of City All Meats Protected by Frigidaire

The Home of Home Dressed Meats

Phone Met. 1087 87 Wellington St. Try our phone service.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY Established 1884

"The Laundry Does It Best"

Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 5c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.

W. R. JARMAIN, Prop. 13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

WENDELL HOLMES *BOOKSHOPS*

Good Books, Fine Stationery School Supplies, Lending Library

FOUR STORES

190 Dundas St., 831 Dundas St. Hamilton Rd., next Rex Theatre, London 555 Talbot St., St. Thomas

COAL—COKE

None Better Anywhere

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Hunt Coal Co. Limited

276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

J. G. STEELE & CO. *HARDWARE*

FOR USEFUL AND PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

English Cutlery, Electrical Goods Household Utensils and Toys

201 DUNDAS STREET METCALF 750

J. A. BROWNLEE Limited

Hardware and Sheet Metal Works

We specialize in Roofing, Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing. Furnaces cleaned and repaired.

325-7 TALBOT ST. Phones Met. 662 203 DUNDAS ST. Met. 2420

CANADA BREAD *SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE*

Phone Your Orders to Met. 994 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

HAMILTON

PROSPECT DAIRY, Ltd.

For fine quality and flavour try our Pasteurized-in-the-Bottle Milk, also Fresh Butter, Cream and Buttermilk. F. A. JONES, Prop. 241 Prospect Street Phone Gar. 3695

Importers of British Woollens and Haberdashery

FASHION-CRAFT CLOTHES SHOP EDWIN E. BELL, Ltd. 81-83 KING STREET, EAST

GARNET W. RAYCROFT *INSURANCE*

Spectator Bldg. 28 James St. S. Phone Regent 2134 Residence Reg. 0882

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of ROBERT DUNCAN & CO. 17 James Street, North

"The Quaint Shoppe" *Gifts From Every Land* High Class Framing Department STEVENSON ART & GIFT SHOPPE 809 KING ST., EAST Gar. 2592

HOBSON & CO. LTD. *LEADING GROCERS*

We handle Heinz Products KING AND PARK STREETS *QUALITY—SERVICE* Regent 181

The Garvin Hardware Co. Limited

Builders' Hardware, Paints, Tools, Wholesale, Retail.

10 Catherine St. N. Tel. Reg. 4925-4926

Hamilton's Leading Store

For Imported Woolens, French Millinery, Linens—Ready to Wear, etc.

MURRAY SONS Limited South side of King St., at Hughson St.

"Hill's Better Bread" ROLLS AND CAKES

R. B. HILL'S BAKERY 139 Charlton Avenue West

Phone Reg

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Choose Your

Enna Jettick Shoes

at Simpson's

where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.

Priced in Canada $7 to $8

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Limited

SOUTHAM PRESS

Limited

At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal

Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

FLOWERS

Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.

MISS CAIRNS

Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

ENGLISH & FRENCH

Translation, Editing, Commercial, Technical, Legal, Literary, Lyrical. Speeches Prepared. Designing, Illustrating, Photography.

A. P. d'ORNANO
Graduate of Sorbonne
Former College Professor, U. S. A.
4710 Queen Mary Road Phone Elwood 2926

HARPER METHOD
Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands
THE MISSES CAMPBELL
1458 Mansfield St., Montreal. Lancaster 9682.

LASALLE COKE

CLARKE COKE COMPANY
Phone Walnut 8781

ENGLAND

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

LOWESTOFT—Apartments with or without attendance or board-residence; facing sea; piano; bath hot & cold. E. M. FOSTER, 18 Wellington Esplanade.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH

SANDYKELD HALL (Private Hotel)
MANOR ROAD Phone 5616

"Like a Gem in a beautiful setting"

Standing in 2 acres; 2 minutes sea; all bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church). Garage for 6 cars. Illustrated Tariff.

S. M. HORSPOOL
"Also at WIMBLEDON HALL, DERBY ROAD."

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens. Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views, bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH. Crag Hall—Pension; finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Phone No: 269.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH—Burnbrae Guest House; beautifully situated; maximum sunshine; special terms for winter visitors; Christmas guests welcomed. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

2 Mins. from Christian Science church
GLENCAIRN MANOR
BOURNEMOUTH. Manor Rd.—Entirely reconditioned & refurnished; hot & cold water, gas fires bedrooms; min. sea; facing south. Ph. 1693.

EASTBOURNE — Ellesmere private hotel, Wilmington Square (West) — Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; winter terms from £2.12.6. Phone 1463. Prop. S. Stevens.

SEAFORD—Home from home to those requiring rest & study. FUNNELL, The Poplars.

TORQUAY—HOMELAND Guest House, Cromhill Park; charming position; hot and cold lavatory basins in bedrooms; terms 3-3½ guineas.

WORTHING—Clear View Hotel; centre; sea front; comfort considered; winter terms from 3½ gns. Write for tariff.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN welcomed, girls 4-12 and little boys; resident governess; entire charge taken if desired; ideal surroundings, near Bournemouth. Write BM/CEMO, London, for particulars.

MOTHER, permanently established in Switzerland, gladly welcomes children to share with own children, home life and school advantages; girls from infancy; boys from infancy to 9 years; loving, efficient supervision; assistant is a graduate of two home training schools of Edinburgh, Scotland; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

GREENFORD, MIDDX—Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. B. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or telephone Southall 1383.

SOUTH COAST, 1 hr. London — Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea & downs; garden; rooms running hot & cold water. MRS. & MISS D. BATTEN, Rockrose, Tongdean Ave., Hove, Sussex. Tel. Preston 3321.

DRESSMAKING

A. MATON, 3 Clapgate Road, Bushey, Herts, specialises in ladies' and children's clothing, smocking, etc.

MISS SUGG—Dressmaker & coatmaker; ladies' own materials made up. 24 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

FLATS TO LET

PLYMOUTH—To let, furnished, middle January-May, 42 Peverell Park Road: 4 bedrooms, 3 reception, woodhouse garage; 15 minutes city.

FOR SALE

ALPINES FOR THE ROCK GARDEN may be planted now: 12 choice varieties for 10/-. These gems are always appreciated. TRESEDER'S NURSERIES, FAIGNTON (phone 5107), PLYMOUTH or TRURO. You are invited to visit all these gardens.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BOATS—S. Moore, designer, builder and agent Moore's 10 ft. spruce and Honduras cedar "Dinghy Punts" complete with rowlocks £15 f.o.r.; also 14-ton cruising cutter yacht, aux., built mahogany lead keel, well found, good inventory, fitted out, price £1000. Hythridge Basin, Essex.

ORGAN — Mason-Hamlin 2-manual concave pedals, 24 stops, solid mahogany case, side blower; complete renovation; RAVEN, 111 Argyle Road, London, W. 13. Telephone Ealing 3764.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Whistling Swan

A PLEASING feature frequently associated with lagoons in city parks is a group of graceful swans. These half-tame birds are in most cases descendants of the European mute variety.

Of the two North American white swans, the trumpeter is rarely seen in the east, as it habitually frequents regions west of the Mississippi. A slightly smaller species has been called the whistling swan, because of its high-pitched plaintive notes, particularly noticeable during the migration flight.

Adult birds, with rare exception, show entirely white plumage, with the possible exception of a faintly yellow wash over the feathers of the short tail. The bill, feet and legs are black.

Comparative measurements reveal the bill to be about as long as the head; and the neck may be longer than the body. The sexes are alike in color, but the male is slightly larger.

American swans are not quite so attractive as European birds, as they hold their necks more or less straight with wings closely folded to their sides. South America has a black-necked swan of graceful carriage, somewhat similar to the European variety in actions and build.

Far northward where the sun does not set for many weeks, whistling swans journey each spring of the year, to raise one brood of cygnets. Three to six large buff-tinted eggs are incubated by the female in a nest built on the ground, of weeds, grass and feathers. It takes about a month for the eggs to hatch, and the ash-gray young may not attain their adult plumage for more than a year. Sometimes it takes four or five years for them to lose all their juvenile coloring; but when full-feathered in white they are often considered to be the most attractive water birds we have.

A Word a Day

Resuscitate

Whatever is "resuscitated" is revived; it is restored from apparent decease or unconsciousness; it is revivified.

We derive our word from the Latin *resuscitare*, "to raise up again," compounded of *re*, "again," *sub*, "under, from beneath"—hence, "upward"—and *citare*, "to summon, rouse."

Re-sus'-ci-tate is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *u* as in *up*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *late*.

"The withered plant was resuscitated."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Stepping on the Gas

It is estimated that the per capita consumption of gasoline in the United States for 1930 will amount to 135 gallons, an increase of more than 40 per cent in the last four years.

In the 100,000 Class

There are now 94 cities in the United States with a population of more than 100,000 as compared with 68 reported by the census of 1920.

In Lighter Vein

Even

Bursting open the door marked "Private," the butcher confronted the local lawyer.

"If a dog takes a piece of meat from my shop, is the owner liable?" he asked the man behind the desk.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer.

"Very well. Your dog took a piece of steak worth half a dollar about five minutes ago."

"Indeed," he returned, smoothly. "Then, if you give me the other half, that will cover my fee."—*Wall Street Journal.*

With Perfect Nonchalance

"Has your husband any executive ability?"

"Has he? You should see that boy put his feet on a desk!"

He Liked It

"And is there any instrument you can play?" asked the hostess, who was pressing her guests to provide entertainment.

"Not away from home," Jenkins replied.

"That's queer! What do you play at home?"

"Second fiddle!"—*Montreal Star.*

Not So Modern

Horse Trader: "Now, if you want a good polo horse, here's the one."

Horse Buyer: "I don't doubt it. Looks like he might have been ridden by Marco himself."

That Kind

Friend: "What does she do to the gallon?"

Owner of Secondhand Car: "Just lets it leak out."—*Inverness Courier.*

A Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS is a great love and much serving.—OLIVE SCHREINER.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Large Order, but Daddy Fills It

(By The Associated Press)

Chicago

THE unemployment problem is relieved just the least bit, and one elderly man has a nice home, all because Jimmy Brown got what he wanted for his seventh anniversary—"a grandpa."

Jimmy's father has always been pretty good about getting whatever the boy asked, but for a time he was stumped by the latest request, for "a grandpa, like the other kids have, one that tells stories."

But Jimmy's father finally thought of a plan. He went to the Tower Town shelter, where hundreds of hungry, homeless men sleep every night. He found a kindly looking man with white hair, slightly stooped shoulders and a pleasant voice. When the plan was explained, the man's eyes gleamed; he agreed at once.

So Jimmy got what he wanted and the old man did, too. Jimmy is particularly pleased—his "grandpa" tells better stories than any of the other "grandpas" in the neighborhood.

Hands Across the Sea

THE experience of E. M. D. of Chicago while in England was surely, to judge by his contribution, like turning the pages of a beautiful book. To cap the climax, one day coming up from Southampton to Winchester he was wandering through hedges of rhododendrons when he came upon the loveliest of old houses! As he stood gazing as in a dream, a man approached, not to remind the American that he was trespassing upon private property, but to invite him into the garden, and then into the very house itself and to inspect some rare old treasures—and then, to be sure and come to tea next day!

The Children's Corner

Elizabeth Ann

(Founded on Fact)

ELIZABETH ANN was one of the cheeriest little girls you could ever wish to meet. She was always smiling and always ready to do kind things for people. Her great delight was to be allowed to pick up the pins that Mother dropped when sewing.

Elizabeth Ann was generally to be

"We've Found Her!" Dick Shouted. "She's Up a Tree."

found in Mother's little workroom, and as the sun poured in through the open windows, she would stand with both arms outstretched as if to embrace the whole world. Her gown was so pretty, and unusually quaint with a wide green skirt and a tiny cross-over white bodice with black lacings; and on her golden-red hair she wore a little white cap.

Elizabeth Ann never wanted to run and play with the children in the garden; she only wanted to stay by Mother when there was sewing to be done, and retrieve any pins that fell down, and her little eager hands would find them and pick them up so cleverly.

"I don't know what I should do without you, Elizabeth Ann," said Mother, gratefully, "you are such a useful little person." And Elizabeth Ann would smile and smile, holding out her hands for more pins to restore to the workbasket.

And then one day she disappeared. "Whatever shall we do?" said Mother and the boys; and three heads shook very solemnly over such a problem.

"I'll look in the garden," volunteered Dick.

"And I'll look in all the cupboards," said Jack.

"And I'll stay right here in case she is hiding," said Mother.

Jack soon returned. "She's not in the house I'm certain," he said. "I'll go into the garden and help Dick."

Presently Dick's voice came ringing out from across the lawn. "We've found her!" he shouted. "She's up a tree!"

Mother quickly joined the boys.

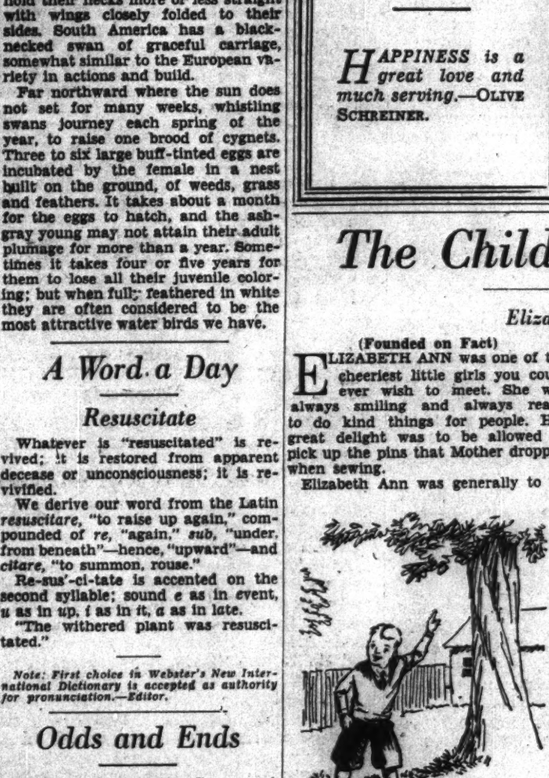
"She's up in the large apple tree at the end of the path," Dick explained. "I happened to look up and saw something moving and shining, and there was an enormous jackdaw on the branch holding Elizabeth Ann in his beak."

"Holding Elizabeth Ann in his beak!" echoed Mother.

"Yes, and when I clapped my hands he flew away and dropped her on the wide branch. He must have seen her by your window and taken a fancy to the bright colors. I'll get her down if you will help me, Jack."

So the two boys climbed up and reached Elizabeth Ann, and restored her to Mother. She was none the worse for her adventure, except that some of the paint was slightly scratched—Oh! didn't I tell you that Elizabeth Ann was a tiny doll made of wood with magnetized steel arms—how silly of me!

The Adventures of Waddles


AT LAST I HAD MY LONG FELT WISH TO SEE AND MEET A FLYING FISH.
"IT SEEMS," SAID I, "YOUR FLIGHT THROUGH AIR WAS NOT A REAL NON-STOP AFFAIR."
"I SAW YOUR BOAT TOO LATE," SAID HE, WITH WISTFUL LOOKS TOWARDS THE SEA.
I FREED HIM AND WAS GLAD TO NOTE HIS NEXT NOSE DIVE ESCAPED MY BOAT.

Quotation Puzzle

Gives aid thelit tlest ream giveoh giveqiv eohgi veas ith urried dow nlheh illi amem alli knowb utwhere veri got hef ieldsgr owg reen erstill.

Frances Crosby

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced. Can you rearrange them, adding capital letters and punctuation, to make the quotation clear?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Two-Way Puzzle: Acorn, Label, Pound, Match, PALM, LAMP.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

More Than Applause Needed

THE action taken by President Hoover, in determining to submit immediately to the Senate the protocol providing for the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, will be warmly applauded by friends of that measure, and by Americans generally who believe in the substitution of judicial procedure for war in the settlement of international disputes. But it will be necessary for them to do something more than to applaud the President. It is vital that all the forces that have urged upon him with such insistence the early presentation of the protocol should now get behind him with their political support.

For there will be in the Senate a vigorous fight upon the measure. Make no mistake about that. In the Foreign Relations Committee and on the floor no trick of astute parliamentarians will be left untried to accomplish the rejection of the protocol. The leader of the Republican majority, Senator Watson, is frankly antagonistic to the American entrance to the World Court and declares his purpose of fighting it. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, president pro tem of the Senate, declares himself in opposition. With the short duration of the session, with the necessity of passing the appropriation bills, and with the agreement already made for permitting the highly controversial measures of the progressive Republicans to come to a vote, there is abundant opportunity for those who would defeat the World Court measure by dilatory tactics to succeed. That they can defeat it on a straight vote is wholly improbable.

Very powerful political and moral forces in the United States urged upon the President the action which he has now declared it his purpose to take. At least the number of petitioners, and the high significance of their names, carry conviction of their political influence. Their vigor in advocacy of the action the President has decided upon should now be shifted to support of his position.

Certain of the antagonistic senators declare that they propose to take this issue to the country and to make a campaign for the purpose of arousing the people of the nation to the belief that this step will unwarrantably entangle the United States in foreign affairs. This challenge should be met by the friends of the World Court. The issue as it stands today is so simple and direct that the foes of the measure should not be permitted to complicate it. It is simply whether the United States stands for war as the ultimate method of determining international disputes, or whether it would apply to them, as all civilized peoples apply to disputes between individuals, the orderly methods of judicial procedure. On that issue the American people may be relied upon to act in accordance with the dictates of civilization and humanity.

New Bloc in Europe Unlikely

THE diplomatic comings and goings, which carry an irresistible suggestion of the interweaving of alliances, remind an observer who has studied nineteenth century European history of the process of alliance building which followed the Franco-Prussian War. But it has been recalled that the earlier process was tentative, experimental and protracted. To assert, as many European journals today assert, that a few rapid visits of statesmen to capitals where they have not time to hang up their hats, or a few limelighted interviews between trains, are sufficient to establish solid unions, is obviously absurd.

There are tendencies. Some of these diplomatic journeys underline these tendencies. There are affinities of circumstances which are doubtless strengthened. There is a parallelism of the interests which furnish matter for ministerial conversations. These movements are worth noting, but they should be regarded as movements, not as frozen fixities.

Particularly have the quick round trip of Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister of Hungary, from Budapest to Berlin and back, and the mysterious meeting of Dino Grandi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy, and Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Russia, at Milan, been the subject of comment and speculation. The "specter" of a great bloc of dissatisfied and potentially aggressive nations has been evoked, and unquestionably has some influence on the policy of France and the Little Entente, together with Poland, which tend to form an opposing bloc.

There is nothing new in these European formations. For a long time the extraordinary relations of Rome and Moscow have been cited as an example of how extremes may meet in politics. A commercial treaty was signed four months ago. Germany since the signing of the Rapallo pact has been curiously linked to Russia. Italy and Germany in the disarmament debates at Geneva maintain a similar thesis, and Italy insists, like Germany, on a general revision of the treaties.

Moreover, Italy has drawn into its orbit such countries as Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, and perhaps Greece, while Germany is strongly connected racially with Austria. France, Poland and the Little Entente, therefore, regard with some apprehension every incident which seems to bind closer this group of 300,000,000 people who, separated by temperament, tradition, history, religion and culture, are yet endeavoring to find a common platform of interests which appear as contrary interests to the other continental group.

This division of Europe cannot be ignored. Yet it has probably nothing like the significance which is now attached to it. The basis of the Russo-Germano-Italian bloc with its smaller satellite states is fragile. A special union of this kind is precarious and momentary. Indeed, it may be doubted whether it is much more than a piece of political bluff designed to provoke concessions. Italy could not regard with pleasure a consolidated Germano-Austrian Anschluss, extending to its frontiers. Germany as a neighbor of Russia has more to fear from the spread of Communism than any other nation. The "specter," like all specters, is, therefore, unsubstantial. It is calculated to frighten into a conciliatory mood a bloc of victorious powers.

Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that the original idea of the League of Nations as the sole center of European union was ever abandoned. When the first formation of a European group began it was certain to bring into existence a counter group. It was a return to the former system of alliances and rival alliances. At present these associations on both sides are fluid, and already refuse to flow in prepared channels. It would be well were Europe to reject these subtle diplomatic designs and return to the original conception of the League of Nations, which postulates a comprehensive and not a partial unity.

A Lesson in Publicity

THE recent poll of the American Bar Association on prohibition proves one thing—that publicity pays. Its bearings on prohibition itself are not so significant. It is well known that the wet lawyers of New York City and Chicago have more than their share of numbers and of influence in the association, whose membership is far from including all of the bar and represents more largely the voice of the city than of the country. But on the question of publicity the referendum speaks without a quaver. It demonstrates again that the battle over prohibition is being fought today with the weapons of publicity, and that its friends must bestir themselves to greater watchfulness and livelier effort for its protection.

The inside story of the referendum discloses an aggressiveness on the part of the wets which the drys cannot ignore. The poll was thrust on the American Bar Association principally by wet members in New York City. They threatened to force a fight on the floor of the convention. Rather than suffer this, the executive committee of the bar association referred the whole question to the membership, to let it decide whether it wanted a poll on prohibition, and, if it did, to register its opinions.

More than a majority of the executive committee deemed that prohibition was wholly outside the scope of the bar association and that a poll on it was not proper. But they allowed the militant wets to have their way and put over the referendum. Had the committee resisted, the American Bar Association might have done what the American Legion later did at its convention. The Legionnaires let the threatened fight on the floor come on, and kept the Legion out of politics by refusing to record itself on prohibition. And as it proved, the fight on the floor which the bar association's committee wanted to avoid was forced by indignant drys.

As a further step, whose lesson prohibitionists can well note, the wet lawyers engineering the poll followed it up with literature. Simultaneously with the letters going out from the bar association containing the ballots, the wets sent out their propaganda to every member of the association. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment bombarded lawyers everywhere with legalistic arguments. When later on a dry lawyer here and there began to stir uneasily, he found the drys within the association were not organized in any way as were the New York wets. A little group tried, without publicity, to get up a protest meeting at the time of the bar convention. Their meeting was small. Their efforts to use moral suasion on the executive committee to recall its referendum were futile. Then they moved on the convention itself, but their forlorn charge, unorganized and unprepared, was unrepresentative of the volume of dry sentiment in that gathering. Nevertheless, it was a brave effort.

It is even plainer that the struggle over prohibition in this period is being waged with the spotlight and the limelight. The time calls for big things. The admirable measures which the drys have found successful in the past need to be supplemented with new and larger devices. The drys must buckle on a new progressiveness and aggressiveness. To capture and hold a continent, even for a righteous cause, nowadays calls for publicity.

Coal Mergers—and Others

THE proposal to amalgamate all the collieries of Lancashire and Cheshire into a single concern is an important installment of the long delayed rationalization of the British coal industry which many authorities regard as essential if prosperity is to be regained. The merger involves a drastic writing down of capital, for the figure proposed for the new company is £12,000,000, or possibly £15,000,000, while the individual undertakings of which it will be composed are at present capitalized at something over £25,000,000. Even so, however, it is open to question whether the amount is not still too high.

The Lancashire and Cheshire coal fields at present have an annual output of some 15,000,000 tons, and they will need to make a clear profit of at least £750,000 a year after meeting all charges for depreciation, reserve and so forth if they are to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. It is instructive to compare these figures with those of the Czechoslovak coal fields which produce 20,000,000 tons of black coal and 30,000,000 of brown coal a year on a total capitalization of about £5,000,000, or just one-third of that now proposed for Lancashire and Cheshire.

In all industrial undertakings it is obvious that, other things being equal, it is to the advantage of the community at large, as well as of the workers in the industry, that the capitalization should be as low as possible, for this may enable the producer either to sell more cheaply or to increase wages, or both. The financier, on the other hand, naturally wants the capitalization to be as high as possible, and the inevitable result of these opposite tendencies is to introduce an element of distrust between these three essential factors in industry whose fundamental interests are really identical.

It would clearly be to the advantage of all three, and would perhaps avoid recriminations in the future, if there were mutual consultation when a question of financial reorganization arises. The Lancashire and Cheshire coal merger provides the British nation with an excellent opportunity to inaugurate such a system of consultation and to open a new era not merely for the coal mines but for the whole structure of British industry.

Trial by Radio in the U. S. S. R.

THE eyes of all the world are focused upon the dramatic trial in Moscow of the eight Russian engineers charged with counter-revolutionary activities. One by one they have confessed that with French, British and other interests they engaged in a plot to overthrow the Soviet Government. And as they uncovered the details of the plot the whole federation of republics listened in by radio, while there arose among the populace emotional demands for the summary execution of the plotters. In the face of the serious charges of high treason the defendants asked for no mercy.

The use of the radio in a trial of this kind is obvious. It gives both peasants and proletariat an opportunity of hearing from the lips of the "plotters" themselves the tale of a conspiracy which, it is alleged, was designed to wreck the Five-Year Plan and cause discontent among the masses. It affords them means of getting "direct evidence" of the capitalistic powers' designs on Russia. It makes trial by mob possible, and it serves as an agency to convey a warning to those who contemplate measures against the Communist régime.

But will the story with all its dramatic background be accepted generally as an explanation of what many see as defects in the plan for stepping up production? Will it draw the disgruntled elements of the population back to the fold? Will it remove the suspicions of those who believe that the whole plot is nothing other than a fantastic scheme to hold the masses to the Communist program?

An admirably staged play, the trial is a drama with a purpose. But will it achieve its purpose? No mere whim or unconventional thought inspired the use of the radio and motion picture camera in court. There is a larger aspect to the innovation. In its relentless effort to bring all of the Soviet federation into its ambitious plan, the régime in Moscow has incurred hostility on many sides. But the severe methods employed in stifling opposition have virtually prevented outsiders from hearing any other than the communistic side of the case. Some of the hostility is now finding ventilation in the courtroom. The trial of the engineers cannot fail to excite world-wide interest, not because of the "plot" which it claims to disclose but because of the growing dissatisfaction in the Republic itself of which it is clearly a symptom.

Banks Closed by Fear

FEAR does more harm probably than misjudgment in human affairs. This is well illustrated by the recent closing of a considerable number of small banks following the failure of a Kentucky investment banking house. Rumors spread weedlike over a fairly wide territory, and frightened depositors, apprehensive over the safety of their funds, contributed to runs which forced the suspension of seventy or more banks in Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The encouraging factor in the present situation is that a number of the banks already have reopened and that most of the others, except those connected with one chain, in all likelihood will do so. Not only that, but from all over the United States come assurances from bank commissioners telling of sound banking conditions.

In a civilization such as today's where the cooperative idea is at the foundation of most successful endeavor, there is almost nothing which shows more clearly the power of an individual for good or harm than the circulation of a false rumor. That credulity in human nature which leads it to place reliance on hearsay or to act on surmise has led to the wrecking of countless individual fortunes and institutions.

What is to be deplored is not alone the initial erroneous statement which like the small hole in the dike brings about a devastating flood, but the uncontrolled mob sentiment which makes an actuality out of the very thing it fears. In the present instance the law against circulating false rumors about banks was invoked in Kentucky, but no legislation has been passed to arrest a tidal wave of fear once it begins to submerge confidence and judgment. The hope of a civilized community lies in reasoned action, and for the attainment of this end we must look in large part to education—in finance as well as in other fields.

Editorial Notes

During the present period of depression many a man has felt the necessity of just getting by on a close shave, but it has remained for a Fall River (Mass.) barber to turn this phrase to fact, as he has recently set aside one day on which he advertised "Free Haircuts and Shaves for the Unemployed." Just another instance of doing one's bit.

By the recently opened Cuban air mail, only a few hours are needed to communicate in writing with any part of the island. This, surely, is significant progress, since President McKinley waited nearly a month for a verbal answer to the famous Message to Garcia in 1898.

If Robert T. ("Bobby") Jones Jr. can use slow-motion pictures to correct the beginner's mistake of making a fast back-swing before each stroke, he will deserve the actor-golfer open championship.

By reducing his salary to half that of his predecessor, Brazil's Provisional President gives ground for hope that his régime will be doubly efficient.

How Long Shall Films of Latin America Distort the Facts?

By GASTON NERVAL

THE Cuban Chargé d'Affaires made representations to the State Department recently, asking government officials to take the necessary steps to have all references to Cuba stricken from the film "Her Man," which purported to be a dramatic picture of the Cuban capital's underworld.

According to newspaper reports, the Cuban diplomat stated that this "distorted version" of conditions and scenery in Havana should not be allowed to continue its delusion of the American public.

It was about time that an official voice should be raised on this matter. For many long years American movies have discredited and ridiculed things Latin-American. In their desire to give the movie fan something new, something different, film producers have let their imaginations run wild in making up most fanciful scenes about Latin-American countries, with a contempt for the facts which can be attributed only to lamentable ignorance both of Latin-American conditions and of the harm they are doing.

Especially since the rise of the talkies, this ignorance has made itself particularly felt. Every film with a Latin-American background reproduces the same erroneous concepts, gives the same misleading details and leaves the same mistaken impression on the public. They all picture Latin-American cities as the old, ugly, unkempt towns they used to be 100 years ago.

In the average motion picture which purports to depict present-day scenes in a Latin-American nation, tourists have to travel in old-fashioned diligences, live in uncomfortable "pensiones," where they are subjected to the bad temper and capricious sense of humor of the legendary Latin bandit, and go through, in general, an endless series of uncomfortable situations and adventures which may add to the dramatic value of the film, but give a very poor and unfair picture of the real living conditions in a modern southern country.

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Unfair as it is, this misrepresentation is not even half as injurious as the distorted characterization of the Latin temperament and mentality in these films. The former may ignore the physical progress of the people living in these countries, but the latter injures them morally.

Usually the Latin-American personage in an American-made film is the "bad man" of the picture. He is always on the wrong side, plans the lowest of schemes, and is a slave of passions and worldly appetites. He laughs at moral beliefs and sneers sarcastically at good actions.

Naturally this evil-minded, wicked human being is almost invariably beaten and humiliated by the American "hero" before the picture is over. One or two American tourists knock a dozen or more natives down with a touch of their fingertips; another couple of loyal American citizens stampede a whole regiment of frightened native policemen. Uncle Sam's nephew has the best of it all the time.

Speaking of the film which provoked the protests of the Cuban Embassy, a former American Trade Commissioner in Havana, O. R. Strackbein, told the chief of the motion picture division of the Department of Commerce that "the picture it presents of one American sailor cowing whole groups of Cubans, of American gangmen . . . defying Cuban law and Cuban police, is simply a confirmation of the ever-present Latin suspicion that we are a nation of braggarts and bullies." He added that the film "belittles Havana and the Cuban people in virtually all of its scenes."

It is not difficult to understand the ill effects of such an exhibition of unfairness and ridicule of a race which occupies today one of the most promising regions of the earth. It is but natural that it should arouse resentment among the Latin Americans against the North Americans, and particularly against their film industry.

A single one of these films can spoil the laborious and intelligent achievements of many ambassadors of good will sent to the countries below the Rio Grande.

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Where is the farsighted film director who is going to produce a Latin-American movie in which Latin people appear as they really are today, living in beautiful and modern cities, traveling by fast railroad trains, luxurious steamers, and by airplanes, surrounded by all the material comforts of the twentieth century, following more or less modern European and American standards of living and customs, engaged in the same human and economic problems which occupy the attention of the peoples of other civilized regions of the world? Where is he hiding?

Aside from the moral and even the political aspects of the question, it is not only in the interest of better relations between the Latin and the Saxon-American peoples that something must be done about it. It is also in the interest of the American film industry and of its own professional prestige that the ignorance and misrepresentations of things Latin-American which have been shown heretofore ought to be stopped.

To the spectator who has been in the Latin countries and has had an opportunity to know the Latins and their modes of living, this capricious distortion and mixing of Latin-American characters with old-time colonial settings, with pure Spanish traditions, or even with those of other foreign elements, Italian, French, etc., leaves not only a feeling of injustice, but also a very poor idea of the critical status of whoever directed the film or collaborated in its production.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Two Political Opponents Agree

PREMIER TARDIEU and Léon Blum, Socialist leader and one of the Government's most vigorous opponents in the Chamber, have publicly registered their agreement on at least one point. They are both members of the committee which awarded the political prize of the weekly magazine, l'Europe Nouvelle, to Salvador de Madariaga in recognition of his book, "Anglais, Français, Espagnols." The prize, which amounts to 10,000 francs ($400) is awarded annually by a committee which includes an exceptional number of distinguished personages, including eminent statesmen, scholars and writers. M. de Madariaga is professor of Spanish literature at Oxford. Born in Spain and educated largely in France, his career has been an unusually varied one, in that he has made a name for himself both as an engineer and as a man of letters. He has had ample opportunity to observe the Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards of whom he writes. Honorable mention was given to the book "Saint-Siège et Fascisme," by Charles Loiseau.

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Travel Agencies Discuss Tipping

Representatives of travel agencies from thirty-six different countries, meeting in Paris for their eleventh congress, considered the subject of tipping in its many aspects and finally recommended that travel agencies in all countries should issue booklets for their clients explaining the prevailing customs regarding tipping, and providing definite information as to the proper amount to be given on various occasions. An afternoon was spent in visiting the grounds of the Colonial Exhibition at Vincennes, upon invitation from Marshal Lyautey, its commissioner-general.

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Gates That Are No Longer Gates

Of the fifty-nine gates of Paris, soon only one will remain in its original state. This is the Porte du Point du Jour, which has been set aside as an historical monument. It will be restored to its original form, with its bastion renewed, its artillery platforms renovated, and the neighboring moat filled with water. The other gates of Paris have practically ceased to be gates in anything but name. Of the old fortifications which surrounded the city, only sixteen bastions out of a total of ninety-five remain, and these are rapidly disappearing to make room for enormous blocks of flats which are springing up in the old "zones."

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Standard Grammar Ready Soon

The French Academy's standard grammar of the French language, which was first planned almost 300 years ago, is now promised at an early date. Abel Hermant announces that this great work, which has been in the making since 1634, is nearing completion. The grammar will be in one volume, but too complete and detailed to be used as a school textbook. Announcement of the early publication of this work was made at the annual meeting of the five academies which constitute the Institute of France.

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"Double-Decker" Bus Seen in City

A big two-story motorbus from Manchester, which brought some of the British delegates to the International Conference on Municipal Transport, was the first "double-decker" that many of the younger generation of Parisians had ever seen. There was a time when Paris buses were double-decked, and drawn by horses, but today there is not a single "double-decker" in the city. The Manchester bus, which attracted a great deal of attention, was entirely inclosed and capable of seating fifty passengers. Its comfortable seats upholstered in red leather, with no distinction as to first and second class, drew glances of approval from the Parisian populace. The bus made the journey from Manchester to Paris, except for the voyage from Dover to Calais, under its own power. Its driver doubtless enjoyed the novel experience of dashing along great stretches of country roads without having to dodge trains and make frequent stops.

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Working Girls Get Cheap Meals

The Foyers Féminins de France now operates six restaurants in Paris and three in provincial towns where working girls can eat well and be served promptly for from four to six francs (16 to 24 cents). About 5000 meals are served every day and the total for last year was 1,509,772. Typical of items on the menu are meats of various sorts at 2.25 francs (9 cents), vegetables at 1 franc (4 cents), and desserts at 10 sous (3½ cents). The society also provides rest rooms, libraries and playgrounds for its clientele, and instruction is given in such subjects as languages, dressmaking, singing and diction. At a summer camp conducted by the society, working girls may spend two weeks or a month at a cost of only 13 francs (52 cents) a day. The restaurants outside Paris are at Lyons, Saint-Etienne and Bourges.

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Comédie's 250th Anniversary

The Comédie Française has celebrated the 250th anniversary of its official foundation by Louis XIV. Its origin can be traced back as far as 1643, but the date on which its establishment was formally sanctioned by royal letter was Oct. 21, 1680. On that date Louis XIV, being on a tour of military inspection, stopped between gallops to affix his signature to this important document, which was spread out before him on a drumhead. On the occasion of the 250th anniversary, two of the classic numbers of the Comédie repertoire were presented: "L'Avare" for the 1667th time, and "Les Précieuses Ridicules" for its 994th performance.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

For a Federal Housing Loan Department

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having in mind the considerable thought being given over the world in regard to unemployment, increased activity in business, the stabilizing of values, etc., all of which would mean increased satisfaction, peace and betterment of general public morale, I am led to give what I think would be an easy, satisfactory and sure way of obtaining at least a large percentage of such a desirable condition.

I would suggest that legislation be enacted establishing, say, the federal housing loan department of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, for the purpose of aiding in home building, by the extending to heads of families the same loan features in the way of long terms, low rate of interest and the interest charged retiring the whole loan at the end of the specified period.

There are many persons who would not only build houses but would build on small country estates of one half an acre up, and be able greatly to increase their joy and peace in living, if they could borrow in that way.

I have suggested this to the California Real Estate Association, and they say that they have sent it on to the National Association. I believe if we can see this carried out much good will come of it.

R. J. BRISCOE.

Balboa, Calif.

Why Overtime?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In line with less of conversation and more action toward provision of jobs for the unemployed, L. M. Bell, president of the Q R S Neon Corporation, Ltd., has just instructed the manager of each divisional plant:

1. Not to use the regular men in overtime, but to employ additional men even for short periods on rush jobs;
2. To consider a five-day week generally;
3. To propose to regular employees in the shop that they avail themselves of a vacation for a short time without pay, permitting others to come in to work in the meantime.

Managerial thoughtfulness along these lines will go far toward alleviating unemployment stress.

RALPH W. LINDSTROM,
Chairman of the Board,
Q R S Neon Corporation, Ltd.

Los Angeles, Calif.